

# THE CRITIC.

VOL. XX.—No. 514.

MAY 12, 1860.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

## INSTITUTIONS, &c.

**ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.**—The EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, Flowers, and Fruit this season will take place on Wednesday, May 30, June 20, and July 4. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens only, by orders from Fellows or Members of the Society. Price on or before Saturday, May 19, 4s.; after that day, 5s.; or on the days of exhibition, 7s. 6d. each.

**THE LORD BISHOP of OXFORD** will preach at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, W. in behalf of the HOUSE of CHARITY, Soho, on Sunday morning, May 13. The increasing demands upon the funds of this Institution require a large addition to its annual receipts. *Treasurer*—J. R. Kenyon, Esq., 11, New-square, Lincoln's-inn. *Bankers*—Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; Messrs. Cocks and Biddulph, Charing-cross.

**LONDON LIBRARY, 12, St. James's-square.**—Subscriptions for the current year are now due. Terms, 2s. a year; or 2s. a year, with Entrance-fee of 6s. Life Membership, 26l. Catalogues, 7s. 6d.; to Members, 6s. Prospectus free. The Annual Report, with a List of the Books added during the year, may be had on application to the Secretary.—By order of the Committee, ROBERT HARRISON, Secretary.

**RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY, OXFORD.**—The Trustees request that Applications and Testimonials of Gentlemen who may be desirous of being appointed to the vacant office of OBSERVER may be sent to Mr. GEORGE BRAMWELL, Furnival's-inn, Holborn, London, before the 1st of June next. The salary will be 500l. per annum. House rent free; rates and taxes and gardener's wages paid.

**BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.**—The Thirtieth MEETING will be held at Oxford, commencing on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860, under the presidency of The LORD WROTTESLEY, M.A., V.P.R.S., F.R.A.S.

The Reception Room will be at the Divinity School. Notices of Communications intended to be read at the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the author will be present at the meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to H. J. S. Smith, Esq., M.A., Balliol College; George Griffith, Esq., M.A., Jesus College; and George Rolleston, M.D., Lee's Reader in Anatomy in the University of Oxford. JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer, 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

**ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON, established in 1837.** Patron.—H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT, K.G. K.C.B. &c. President.—His Grace the Duke of BUCKLEUCH, K.G. F.R.S., &c. Council.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, V.P.	J. H. Maude, Esq.
Harry Chester, Esq.	His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, V.P.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere, V.P.	The Hon. C. A. Murray, V.P.
General Sir William Gomm, K.C.B.	The Earl of Orkney
J. H. Gowen, Esq., F.G.S.	The Rev. Cyril Page
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	The Hon. Campbell Scarlett, V.P.
Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B., V.P.	Major-General the Hon. J. Y. Scarlett
W. Hall, Esq., F.G.S., Hon. Sec.	Wm. Whately, Esq., Q.C.
	The Hon. Mr. Justice Williams, V.P.

The Council of this Society, which for 23 years has maintained in St. James's, Hyde, and Victoria Parks a gratuitous exhibition of water-fowl, appeals to the public for the support required to increase and to improve the collections. Their popularity is evident to every one that frequents the Parks. When the birds were first turned down on the St. James's Lake, in 1837-8, and for several subsequent years, they were constantly subjected to depredation and mischievous cruelty; but of late years, habituated to their presence, the public have not only ceased to molest them, but have learned to observe them with an intelligent interest, and to take a lively pleasure in feeding them. It is now proposed, if funds can be obtained, to withdraw all birds of false plumage, and to purchase specimens of many species not now possessed; and, if the consent of her Majesty's Commissioners be obtained, to place gold and silver pheasants, peafowl, and other ornamental and interesting birds, in pens, in suitable positions, in the Parks. There are at present in St. James's Park about twenty-eight different species of water-fowl. Formerly there were not fewer than forty there; and every reader of "Yarrell's British Birds" is aware how frequently his illustrations are taken from that collection. The advantages of increasing the attractions of those great national gardens, the public parks, are obvious. Donations of money and birds are invited.

The following is a list of the sums received by the Treasurer during the year 1859:

The Duke of Buccleuch £1 10	Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B. ... £2 0
The Duke of Marlborough ... 2 20	The Hon. Mr. Justice Williams ... 2 20
The Earl of Aberdeen ... 1 10	J. H. Gurney, M.P. ... 1 10
The Earl of Orkney ... 1 10	C. A. Hamilton ... 1 10
The Earl of Carnarvon ... 2 20	Terrick Hamilton ... 1 10
The Earl of Ellesmere ... 1 10	A. Milne ... 1 10
Lord Southampton ... 1 10	Harry Chester ... 1 10
Viscount Hill ... 1 10	The Rev. Cyril Page ... 1 10
Lord Tenterden ... 1 10	Wm. Whately, Q.C. ... 1 10
Lord Cranworth ... 1 10	J. R. Gowen ... 1 10
Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. J. Y. Scarlett ... 1 10	H. J. Maude ... 1 10
The Hon. Campbell Scarlett ... 1 10	W. Hall ... 1 10
Gen. Sir Wm. Gomm, K.C.B. ... 2 20	G. R. Clarke ... 2 20
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood ... 1 10	Arthur Yates ... 2 20
Sir Charles Forbes ... 1 10	W. M. Coulthurst ... 1 10
Samuel Gurney, M.P. ... 2 20	B. Waterlow ... 2 20
	W. Easton ... 1 10
	Chas. Anos ... 2 20
	H. Baker ... 1 10

Subscriptions (one guinea) and donations are received at Messrs. Ransom and Co.'s, Bankers, 1, Pall-mall East; and at the Cottage of the Society, St. James's Park. By Order of the Council, WM. HOLL, Hon. Secretary.

## SOCIETY for the ACCLIMATISATION of ANIMALS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

*Patrons.*  
The Duke of Rutland  
The Marquis of Conyngham  
The Marquis of Clanricarde  
The Marquis of Breadalbane  
The Earl of Albemarle  
The Earl of Tankerville  
The Earl of Malmesbury  
The Earl of Craven  
The Earl of Pomfret  
The Viscount Uffington  
The Viscount Somerton  
The Viscount Powerscourt  
The Viscount Bury  
The Hon. Granville F. Berkeley  
Andrew Drummond, Esq., of Cadland  
T. Pilkington Dawson, Esq., Grotton House  
William Knapp, Esq., The Hill, Walmerley  
Thomas Blackwell, Esq., Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

*Secretary*—F. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., M.A. (2nd Life Guards.)

*TEMPORARY OFFICES, 346, Strand, London, W.C.*

The objects of this Society will be to endeavour to acclimatise Animals, Birds, Fishes, Shell-fish (ordinarily so called), and Plants, which are at present unknown in the United Kingdom, or, if known, not sufficiently utilised, and which are likely to be serviceable either for food or other economic purposes.

It is proposed that there shall be a central society in London, and that a council be elected, to collect information, issue instructions, and receive reports.

The society will begin, at first, with small and carefully-conducted experiments; and it is thought advisable that there should not at present be any fixed establishment for the rearing, breeding, and cultivating new or neglected species of animals, &c. &c.

It is proposed that those members who happen to have facilities on their estates for experiments in acclimatizing or cultivating animals, &c., and who are willing to aid this new and important object, should undertake the charge of, and pay attention to, such objects as may be proposed to them by the society, periodically reporting progress to the council.

It will be the endeavour of the society to attempt to acclimatise and cultivate those animals, birds, &c., which will be useful and suitable to the park, the moorland, the plain, the woodland, the farm, the poultry-yard, as well as those which will increase the resources of our sea shores, rivers, ponds, and gardens.

In order to start the society, it is proposed to place the subscription at present at 2s. 2d. per annum, which will entitle the members to receive the printed reports, and to co-operate with the society. F. T. BUCKLAND.

346, Strand, London, W.C.

## ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—THE SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL DINNER of the CORPORATION will take place in Freemasons' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of May;

The Right Rev. CONNOP THIRLWALL, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. DAVID'S, in the Chair.

*First List of Stewards:*

Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., D.C.L.	Frederick Bentley, Esq.
Henry G. Bohn, Esq.	Sir John Boleau, Bart., F.R.S., V.P.R.S.L.
Thomas Brown, Esq.	Rev. Professor E. H. Browne, B.D.
Ben. Bond Cabel, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.	George Chambers, Esq.
Hugh C. E. Childers, Esq., M.P.	Rev. R. H. Cobbold, M.A.
William Coulson, Esq.	Edward Henegge Dering, Esq.
John Dickinson, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.	Right Hon. Lord Viscount Darnley
Right Hon. Lord Egerton of Tatton	George Edward Eyre, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.
Robert N. Fowler, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S.	George Grote, Esq., F.R.S.
James Lempriere Hammond, Esq., M.A.	Sir John Hamner, Bart., M.P.
Philip Charles Hardwick, Esq., M.R.S.L.	The Hon. Mr. Justice Hill
Dr. Hooker, M.D., F.R.S.	Professor Huxley, F.R.S.
John Jervis, Esq., M.A., M.R.S.L.	Rev. Francis Jeune, D.C.L., Vice-Chancellor of Oxford.
William Longman, Esq.	Sampson Low, Esq.
John Robinson M'Clellan, Esq., C.E.	Rev. Professor Mansel, M.A.
Rev. F. D. Maurer, M.A.	John Lothrop Motley, Esq.
Rev. Henry J. Rose, B.D.	James Anderson Rose, Esq., M.R.S.L.
David Rowland, Esq.	Rev. C. B. Pearson, M.A., M.R.S.L.
Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.	Dr. Leonard Schmitz, Ph.D., LL.D.
Rev. Professor Selwyn, D.D.	Sir James Emerson Tennent, LL.D.
George Stovin Venables, Esq.	Rev. J. Selby Watson, M.A., M.R.S.L.
Rev. Robert Whitson, M.A.	Rev. Chancellor Williams, M.A.

Tickets, 21s. each, may be obtained from the Stewards, and from the Secretaries at A. Adelphi-terrace, W.C., to which place the Office of the Corporation is now removed from 73, Great Russell-street. OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.

## KENNINGTON AGRICULTURAL and CHEMICAL COLLEGE, 38 and 39, Lower Kennington-lane, near London.

*Principal*—J. C. NESBIT, F.G.S., F.C.S., &c.

Youths intending to become farmers, land stewards, chemical and manure manufacturers, or managers of mining property, will find the course of instruction in the College such as to fully qualify them for their respective pursuits. The terms for senior and junior students may be known on application to the Principal.

Analytical and Assay Department.—Analyses and assays of every description are promptly and accurately executed in the laboratories.

## HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, Donations, and Legacies are greatly NEEDED to MAINTAIN in full vigour this Charity, which has no Endowment. PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec. HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

*Bankers*—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & CO.

## ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Works of Art, Models of Machinery, and other Property left for Exhibition at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, must be IMMEDIATELY REMOVED, the premises having been disposed of.

R. P. HARDING, Official R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Liquidators.

Attendance on and after Monday, the 16th inst., between the hours of Nine and Five o'clock.

**THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.**—Mrs. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

## MARRIAGE with a WIFE'S SISTER. MARRIAGE LAW DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

All persons opposed to legalising Marriage with a Wife's Sister can obtain FORMS of PETITIONS to both Houses of Parliament, prepared for signature, from Mr. WILLIAM M. TROLLOPE, Secretary of the Marriage Law Defence Association, 41, Parliament-street, S.W.

Contributions and Subscriptions to the Marriage Law Defence Association are earnestly invited, to enable it effectually to fulfil the objects for which it was instituted.

Crossed Cheques and Post-office Orders may be made payable to the Secretary, as above.

The Association consists of all persons making a Donation of not less than one Guinea, or an Annual subscription of not less than Five Shillings.

## COLLEGES and SCHOOLS.

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

HOLME SPECIAL PROFESSORSHIP of CLINICAL MEDICINE.—This Professorship and the Office of one of the Physicians in University College Hospital are VACANT, in consequence of the resignation of Prof. E. A. Parkes, M.D., on his being appointed by Her Majesty's Government Professor of Hygiene to the new Army Medical School at Chatham.

Information respecting the Duties and the Annual Stipend may be obtained on application at the Office of the College.

Candidates are requested to send in their Applications and Testimonials on or before Monday, the 14th of May next.

By order of the Council, CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary.

April 3, 1860.

### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

Carrington Lodge, Richmond, near London.

This school having been removed to more extensive premises there is accommodation for additional boarders.

The pupils are efficiently prepared for the Public Schools, Universities, and professional life, including the Army, Navy, and Civil Service.

The year is divided into three terms, the charges for each being twelve or fourteen guineas. For a prospectus, with other particulars, apply to the Principal.

April 24, 1860.

### REMOVED FROM KENSINGTON HALL.

### BELSIZE COLLEGE for LADIES,

BELSIZE PARK, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

*Principal*—Mrs. JOHNSON.

*Director of Education*—MR. JOHNSON.

This Institution is ready for the reception of Resident Pupils. Ladies in the neighbourhood may avail themselves of the principal Classes, Lectures, and Lessons; a List of which, together with the terms and the General Prospectus, may be obtained of the Principal.

### BELSIZE COLLEGE for LADIES,

BELSIZE PARK, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

Mr. JOHNSON'S LECTURES "On the Physical and Mental Sciences, and their Application to Domestic Economy, the Preservation of Health, and the Education of Children," will COMMENCE on the following Days:—

Natural History ..... May 7, at 7 P.M.

Mental Science ..... May 8, at 7 P.M.

Natural Philosophy ..... May 9, at 2½ P.M.

These Lectures may be attended by Ladies who are not regular Pupils.

Fee, One Guinea per Course, in advance.

Syllabuses, Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained of Mrs. JOHNSON, the Principal.

### ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, HARLOW, is

especially intended to afford the SONS of GENTLEMEN a careful training in the principles of the Church of England, in addition to the ordinary course of instructions pursued at the public schools. Students intended for the Military, Naval, or Civil Services are prepared for the Public Examinations, &c.

French and German by a foreign Professor.

Each boy has a separate dormitory.

Easter Term begins this year April 14th.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. the President, or to the Rev. CHARLES MILLER, Vicarage, Harlow.

### THE SCHOOL of PRACTICAL NAVIGATION, Gravesend.—NOTICE.

Pupils desirous of joining the SUMMER CRUISES for practical tuition must enter without delay, as only a limited number can be received. Prospectuses post free on application to GEO. H. BOUTLER, Principal.

### HOME EDUCATION.—A Clergyman's

Wife, having no young children, would be happy to TAKE CHARGE of a few little GIRLS, and watch them with maternal care. Their education would be superintended by a daughter who has had eight years' experience as a governess, and can have unexceptionable testimonials from the families with whom she has resided.

Full particulars will be given upon application to care of Mr. Gould, Printer, Swaffham, Norfolk.



**SANSKRIT TUTOR.**—India Civil Service. A clergyman who prepares candidates for the Indian Civil Service, wishes to form a CLASS for SANSKRIT, at his house, where one of the best Sanskrit scholars in England is in attendance.  
Address "Rev. Y. Z., care of G. C. Silk, Esq., 79, Pall-mall, S.W."

**A LADY**, experienced in the tuition and literature of the French and English languages, and who has resided in France, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as Governess or Companion. Highest references.  
Address Miss SHARPE, 7, King-street, Wrexham.

**TUTOR WANTED.**—A Clergyman is desirous of procuring the services of a TUTOR of some experience in physical and mental culture in behalf of a former pupil, age 20, who requires judicious training. A gentleman who intends to spend a year or two in Switzerland or Germany or Scotland would be preferred. Terms from 150l. to 200l. Apply, with references to "Rev. M.A." Post-office, Wroughton, near Swindon, Wilts.

**TUITION, for Cambridge, WANTED.**—A gentleman wishes to PLACE a YOUTH, of 17, with a Graduate in Honours of Cambridge, who has one or two other pupils. Residence near London preferred.  
Address "B.A." Swallow's Library, 25, Everett-street, Russell-square, stating fair terms and full particulars as regards the domestic establishment, number and ages of other pupils, &c.

**SCHOLASTIC TRANSFER.**—To be DISPOSED OF, on favourable terms, at Midsummer, an old-established LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, situate in a flourishing town in mid-west England. The present proprietors have for many years conducted the establishment with eminent success, and are now anxious to retire from the profession. None but Principals, stating real name and address, need apply.  
Letters to be addressed to "F. N." Post-office, Gloucester.

## THE PRESS.

**TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.**—A Gentleman who has had long experience as a writer of leading articles, and is well up in all the social and political topics of the day, is open to an engagement to supply two or three LEADERS per week. He resides in a Midland county, intersected by railways. Terms moderate.  
Address "D.C.L." (No. 514), 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TO ADVERTISING AGENTS.**—The Proprietor of a Provincial paper of Conservative politics, and circulating amongst a select and wealthy class of readers, is willing to farm to an advertising agent several columns, as may be agreed on.  
Address, prepaid, "Tiro," (No. 514) 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TO THE PRESS.**—A Gentleman, employed on a London daily newspaper, has time for another ENGAGEMENT. He is author of works highly recommended by the press, and is experienced in editing, managing, writing leaders, reviews; theatrical, musical, and operatic critiques, and every description of original matter.  
Address "A.M.," 320, Easton-road, N.W.

## THE ARTS.

**SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.**—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at the Gallery, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from nine till dusk. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.  
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

**THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.**—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. Admission 1s.; season tickets, 5s.  
JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

**INSTITUTION of FINE ARTS, Portland Gallery, 316, Regent-street, W., opposite the Polytechnic.**—The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN ARTISTS is NOW OPEN, from 9 till dusk. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.  
BELL SMITH, Sec.

**EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, incorporated by Royal Charter.**—The THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from nine a.m. until dusk. Admission 1s.  
Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. T. ROBERTS, Sec.

**EXHIBITION of HOLMAN HUNT'S PAINTING of the FINDING of the SAVIOUR in the TEMPLE, commenced in Jerusalem in the year 1854, is now on view at the German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street, from 9 till 5. Admission 1s.**

**THE LATE SIR WILLIAM ROSS, R.A.**—An EXHIBITION of the Works of this Artist is NOW OPEN at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. Admission One Shilling. The Exhibition will close on the 31st May.  
P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.

**SWITZERLAND and SAVOY, from the Right Bank at Sunrise, is now OPEN at BURFORD'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square; also Venice during the Carnival, and the City of Canton. Admission 1s. to each view. Schools and children half-price. Daily from 9 till dusk.**

**FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-Mall.**—The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the contributions of artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is now open. Admission 1s.; catalogues 6d. Open from 9 till 6 daily.

**ART UNION of ENGLAND:** Subscription half a guinea.—The whole of the funds of this Institution will be devoted to the purchase of works of art, to be chosen by the prizeholder from the public exhibitions in London. Proprietors may be had on application at the office, 13, Regent-street, S.W., opposite the Gallery of Illustration.  
BELL SMITH, Secretary.

**ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W. (Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT), NOW OPEN, from 9 till 6, and on Tuesday evenings at 7. Lecture for Tuesday evening, May 18th, at 8 o'clock. "On the Comparative Progress of English and French Architecture, by F.H. Parker, Esq., of Oxford. The half-crown season tickets admit at all times and to all the lectures."  
JAS. FERGUSON, F.R.A.S., 20, Langham-place, Hon. Secs.  
JAS. EDMISTON, F.R.I.B.A., Crown-court, Old Broad-street.**

**EASTWARD HO! and HOME AGAIN!**  
These two interesting Pictures, painted by H. O'Neill, Esq., R.A. (representing the departure of troops for war, and their subsequent return), are now being EXHIBITED together, for the first time in London, at 191, Piccadilly, from 10 till 6 daily. Admission 6d.

**ILLUMINATING ART UNION of LONDON** (Established 1837).—Honorary Secretary, Miss ANNA DAILEY.—The Second ANNUAL EXHIBITION of MISCELLANEOUS and MODERN ILLUMINATIONS, including also those competing for the annual prize, will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 8th day of MAY, at the Gallery, 16, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Admission 1s., from 10 till 6 daily. Members free. Subscription 1l. 1s. annually.—Offices, 3, Torrington-square.  
D. LAURENT DE LARA, Manager.

**THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**  
Patron—H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT.  
TO ART-STUDENTS AND ARTIST-WORKMEN. PRIZES are offered for MODELLING, METAL-WORK, WOOD CARVING, COLOURED DECORATION, and DRAWING for PAINTED GLASS.  
Particulars may be had of the Attendant in the Gallery of the Architectural Museum; by letter to the Honorary Secretary, at 13, Stratford-place, W.; or, at the Offices of the Builder and Building News.  
A. J. B. BERESFORD-HOPE, President.  
GEO. GILBERT SCOTT, Treasurer.  
JOSEPH CLARKE, Honorary Secretary.  
(13, Stratford-place, W.)

**ROYAL EXCHANGE FINE ARTS GALLERY, 94, Cornhill.** Entrance in Change-alley.—Mr. MORBY has constantly on SALE high class GUARANTEED PICTURES and DRAWINGS by Living Artists. A visit is respectfully requested.  
Fine specimens of the following and other Masters:—

Turner, R.A.	Cooke, A.R.A.	Herring, Sen.	Duffield
Stothart, R.A.	Dobson,	Hulme	Bennett
Frith, R.A.	A.R.A.	Hering	W. C. Smith,
Ward, R.A.	O'Neill, A.R.A.	Hemslay	Topham
Roberts, R.A.	J. Linnell, Sen.	Muller	Crome
Etty, R.A.	G. Lance	Percy	Lewis
Cresswell, R.A.	Ford	Provis	Holmes
Elmore, R.A.	Bright	Niemann	Havley
Mulready, R.A.	Le Jeune	W. Hunt	M'Kewan
MacIse, R.A.	Baxter	Duncan	E. Hughes
Cooper, A.R.A.	Nasmyth	Cattermole	Rowbotham
Frost, A.R.A.	A. Johnston	Taylor	Mutrie.
Poole, A.R.A.	Smallfield		

The Manufactory of Frames, &c., is carried on as usual, at 63, Bishopsgate-street Within.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Arrangements for week ending Saturday, May 19.—Monday, open at 9; Tuesday to Friday, open at 10. On Wednesday, Great Performance by 5000 Children and Adults of the Tonic Sol Fa Association. Admission, One Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence.

Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and Pianoforte performances daily. The Picture Gallery is open at 3 o'clock. Machinery motion. Beautiful show of Flowers throughout the Palace, and great display of Tulips on the Terraces.  
Friday, EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY. Military Bands, &c.  
Saturday, open at 10. Mr. W. VINCENT WALLACE'S GRAND CONCERT. To commence at 8 o'clock. Admission by the new Season Tickets of both classes, or on payment of Half-a-crown; Children under twelve, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Half-a-crown extra.  
Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Mr. W. VINCENT WALLACE'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT.—Selections from the operas, "Lurline," "Maritana," &c., on Saturday, May 19, at 3 o'clock. Vocalists: Miss Lemmens-Sherington, Mme. Weiss, Miss Augusta Thomson, Mme. Laura Baxter, Miss Fanny Haddart, Miss Poole, and Miss Parera; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. G. Perren, Mr. Ramsden, Mr. Weiss, Pianoforte—Miss Arabella Goddard, Violin—Herr Becker, Flute—Mr. Pratten. Conductors—Mr. Manns and Mr. V. Wallace.  
Tickets, Half-a-crown; Reserved Seats, Half-a-crown extra; to be had at the Crystal Palace; No. 2, Exeter Hall; Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; Messrs. Chappell's, 34, New Bond-street; and at the Libraries.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—FLOWER SHOW.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUITS, this Season, will be held on SATURDAY, MAY 20.  
Open at Twelve. Admission by Two Guinea Season Tickets free; One Guinea ditto on payment of Half-a-crown; Day Tickets, 7s. 6d., or, if purchased before the day, 5s. each. These are now ready at the Crystal Palace, at 2, Exeter Hall, or may be had by order of the usual agents.  
The entries close on May 19. Schedules can be had on application to Mr. W. HOGGINTON, Secretary to the Show.

**J. AMADIO'S STUDENTS' BOX of MICROSCOPIC PREPARATIONS,** containing six dozen beautiful specimens in polished mahogany box, fitted with racks, brass lock and key, &c., produced under J. AMADIO'S immediate superintendence, specially adapted for the Student. Price 3s. 18s. 6d.

**MICROSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHIC NOVELTIES;** now ready, Dr. Livingstone, Cardinal Wiseman, Charles Dickens, Albert Smith, Miss Amy Sedgwick, Ecco Homo, Paul preaching at Athens, St. Paul's Cathedral, Houses of Parliament, The St. Bank Note, Smuggler's Watching, Windsor Castle, Congratulation, Interior of Highland Home, View of Dover, Sheepwashing, The Corsair's Tale, The Death of Ananias, 2d. 6d. each, or post free for 32 stamps.

**GREAT EASTERN.**—Microscopic Photographs of the Great Eastern, post free on receipt of 32 stamps.

**MICROSCOPES** from 10s. 6d. to 120 guineas.

**J. AMADIO'S IMPROVED COMPOUND MICROSCOPES,** 2l. 12s. 6d.; Students', 3l. 13s. 6d.

"Both these are from Amadio, of Throgmorton-street, and are excellent of their kind, the more expensive one especially."  
—Household Words, No. 345.

**J. AMADIO'S BOTANICAL MICROSCOPE,** packed in mahogany case, with three powers, condenser, pincers, and two slides, will show the animalcula in water, price 18s. 6d.

The Field newspaper, under the gardening department, gives the following valuable testimony: "It is marvellously cheap, and will do everything which the lover of nature can wish it to accomplish, either at home or in the open air."  
—June 6, 1857.

**7, THROGMORTON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
Just published, Second Edition, an Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue, containing the names of 1500 microscopic objects, post free for six stamps.

## MUSIC.

**MR. LINDSAY SLOPER** begs to announce that his CONCERT will take place on Saturday Morning, June 23, at the St. James's Hall. Further particulars will be duly announced.

**MISS LEFFLER** begs to announce that her CONCERT will take place on Tuesday, June 5, at the St. James's Hall. Miss Arabella Goddard and Mr. Sims Reeves are already engaged.

**MADEMOISELLE CAROLINE VALENTIN** has the honour to announce that her MATINEE MUSICALE will take place on Wednesday the 20th of June, at the Hanover-square Rooms, at 3 o'clock.  
6, Duke-street, Manchester-square, W.

**MISS ARABELLA GODDARD** will PERFORM the Cracovienne at W. VINCENT WALLACE'S GRAND CONCERT on Saturday, May 19, at the Crystal Palace.  
Tickets at CRAMER, BEALE and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

**MR. SIMS REEVES** will sing three times at Madame LAURA BAXTER'S CONCERT, St. James's Hall, Tuesday Evening, 14th of May. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 2s., and 1s. each, to be obtained of the Music Publishers, and of Mr. AUSTIN, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

**MISS EMMA BUSBY** begs to announce that her MORNING CONCERT will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday, May 28, when she will be assisted by artists of the first eminence. Tickets at the Music-sellers; and at Miss E. BUSBY'S residence, 42, Blandford-square.

**BACH SOCIETY.**—The CHOIR will meet for PRACTICE, every Wednesday evening at King's College, Strand (by the kind permission of the Council), at half-past 7 for 8 o'clock, until further notice. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to join the Choir are requested to apply to the undersigned for particulars.  
ROBERT R. NUNN, Assistant Secretary.  
No. 28, Upper Albany-street, Regent's Park, N.W.

**MUSICAL UNION.—LUBECK and KOMPTEL.** TUESDAY, May 13th, St. James's Hall, at Half-past Three; Quartet, B flat, No. 78. Haydn: Duet, G minor, Piano and Violoncello, Beethoven: Quartet, E flat, Op. 68, Spohr: Solos, Pianoforte. Artists: Kompel (from Hanover), Goffrie, R. Elagrove, and Piatti. Pianist: Lubeck. Tickets for visitors 10s. 6d. each, to be had of CRAMER and Co., CHAPPELL and Co., and OLLIVIER'S, Bond-street.  
Members can pay for visitors at the Hall.  
J. ELLA, Director.

**THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION, ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—On WEDNESDAY, May 16th, at Eight. Miss Maria Brunetti, Miss Vaneri: Signor Mongini, Signor Everardi, and Signor Sebastiano Ronconi (from her Majesty's Theatre) by the kind permission of E. T. Smith, Esq. Also Madame Goldberg Stross and Miss Stabach. Pianoforte: Mr. J. F. Barnett. Choir of 20 voices. Conductor: M. Benedict. Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 1s. each, at the Hall.

**MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,** is fixed for MONDAY, 18th JUNE, under the immediate patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince Consort, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge. All the eminent talent of Her Majesty's Theatre and the most distinguished instrumental performers available will appear on the occasion. Further particulars will be duly announced. Boxes, three, four, five, and six guineas; pit stalls one guinea each, for which an early application is so much the more desirable. CHAIRMEN, Messrs. LEADER and COCK, New Bond-street; Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., HAMMOND'S (late Jullien), Regent-street; Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, Old Bond-street; Mr. AUSTIN'S Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; the Box-office of Her Majesty's Theatre; and at Mr. BENEDICT'S, 2, Manchester-square, W.

**LONDON SOCIETY for TEACHING the BLIND to READ, Avenue-road, Regent's-park:** Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.—A GRAND CONCERT, under the patronage of her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, the Right Hon. the Countess of Cawdor, &c., will take place at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening, June 12, when the following ladies and gentlemen, who have kindly volunteered their services, will perform:—Madame Catherine Hayes, Madame Sainton-Doby, Miss Messent, Miss Lascelles, Miss Eyles, and Miss Arabella Goddard; Messrs. Wilby Cooper and Santley; Herr Becker, and Signor Piatti.  
Full particulars will be shortly announced. Sofa stalls, 7s. 6d.; balcony (front row), 7s. 6d. and 4s.; area, 3s. (all numbered and reserved); unreserved seats, 1s. A limited number of reserved seats at 10s. 6d.  
Tickets may be had at Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, Regent-street; ADDISON, HOLLIER, and Co.'s, Regent-street; CHAPPELL and Co.'s, New Bond-street; Mr. MITCHELL'S, Royal Library, 38, Old Bond-street; KERN, FENNER, and Co.'s, Cheapside; FABIAN'S Musical Library, Circus-road, Portland-town; Mr. AUSTIN, Ticket-office, St. James's Hall; and of the Secretary, Mr. JOHN SELF, at the Institution.

**TO be SOLD, a bargain, a genuine fine old VIOLIN,** by Giovanni Paolo Felagini, nearly 200 years old.  
Apply to Mr. COSBIE, 66, Park-street, Camden-town.

**MISS LAVINIA TAYLOR** begs to inform her friends and pupils she is in town for the season. All communications respecting pupils for the Concertina, Engagements for Concerts, and Musical Soirées, to be Addressed to 197, Euston-road, Euston-square, N.W.

**LESSEY'S MARKING INK.**—Established in 1838.—An intense black, unaltered by washing. See Dr. Ure's testimonial at the Proprietor's, 97, High-street, Marylebone, London. Sold at 1s. per bottle by all Chemists and Stationers.

**PAPER and ENVELOPES, the cheapest** house in the kingdom.—Useful cream-laid note, five quires for 6d.; super thick do., five quires for 1s.; commercial do., 3s. 6d. per ream; super thick cream envelopes, 6d. per 100; large blue do., 4s. 6d. per 1,000, or 10,000 for 42s. 6d.; straw paper, 2s. 6d.; sermon, 4s.; foolscap, 5s. 6d. per ream; black-bordered note, five quires for 1s.; copybooks, 12s., 18s., and 21s. per gross. A really good steel pen, 1s. 3d. per gross. A sample packet, containing upwards of fifty specimens of paper and envelopes, together with illustrated catalogue, sent (post free) for six stamps. Orders over 20s. carriage paid to the country. Copy address.—PARTRIDGE and COZENS, Manufacturing Stationers, 1, Chancery-lane, and 192, Fleet-street, E.C.  
Established twenty years.



## SALES BY AUCTION.

Third Portion of the Extensive and Valuable Library of the late S. W. SINGER, Esq.

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY and JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION at their House, No. 13, (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, May 16, and six following days (Sunday excepted), at 1 o'clock precisely (by order of the Executors), the Third Portion of the Extensive and Valuable LIBRARY FORMED by the late S. W. SINGER, Esq., well known in the Literary World as the Author of many Works and an Editor of Shakespeare, &c.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of six stamps.

Choice and interesting Copies of Rare and Valuable Works collected by the late S. W. SINGER, Esq.

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY and JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION at their House, No. 13, (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, May 24, at 1 o'clock precisely by order of the Executors, a Selected Portion of Choice and interesting Copies of

**RARE AND VALUABLE WORKS** collected by the late S. W. SINGER, Esq.

well-known in the Literary World, as the Author of many Works and an Editor of Shakespeare, &c., comprising beautiful Specimens of the Libraries of Malou, Grollier, Cardinal de Bourbon, Marguerite de Valois, Thuanus, Longepierre, Comte Hoin, Sir Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Sir K. Digby, and of the principal Collectors of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.

May be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had on receipt of four stamps.

A Valuable Collection of Rare and Curious Articles relating to America and the West Indies, Voyages and Travels, Works on Angling, Early English Poetry, &c.

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY and JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION at their House, No. 13, (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on FRIDAY, MAY 25, and seven following days (Sunday excepted), at 1 o'clock precisely each day, an Important and Valuable

## COLLECTION OF BOOKS.

containing numerous rare and curious Articles relating to the Discovery, Early History, and Religious and Political Controversies of America and the West Indies—Voyages and Travels in various Parts of the World—an extensive Collection of Works on Angling, partly from the Library of the late Mr. Haslewood—Pictorial Productions, with Illustrations by Messrs. Bewick, Cruikshank, Rowlandson, and others—scarcely Theological Works—Black Letter Books—Early English Poetry, Song Books, and Facsimile—an Important Collection of Treatises on the Marriage and Divorce Question—an extensive Series of Psalm and Hymn Books—with many Works of general interest, both curious and rare.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of four stamps.

The great Historical Collection, formed at an enormous cost by the collector and founder of the Napoleon Museum, of which a large portion is embodied. It was exhibited at the Egyptian Hall in 1843, and excited the wonder and admiration of many thousands of the highest orders of society.

**MESSRS. CHINNOCK and GALS-**

**WORTHY** are instructed by the owner to SELL by AUCTION, at the Gallery, No. 21, Old Bond-street, on MONDAY, JUNE 18, and ten following days, this very extensive and valuable HISTORICAL COLLECTION of more than 30,000 original MSS. and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, with 10,000 portraits and crests of the Kings, Queens, and Emperors, the Kings, Queens, and most eminent persons of nearly all nations, to important documents, arranged chronologically, in more than 100 folio vols., of 200 pages each, elegantly bound. Each vol. will be sold separately, being complete as a collection of about 300, with many portraits. In British history they commence with the very rare ones of the Cardinal Beaufort, Duke of Gloucester, Richard III., and all the Kings and Queens regnant to and of Victoria. Also very valuable Shakespearean parchment deeds, relics, &c., including the magnificent Garrick vase, made from the mulberry tree that Shakespeare planted in his garden at Stratford-on-Avon in 1602. In American history the first President, General Washington, to President Fillmore. The papers of eminent persons of these two nations only occupy more than forty vols. In French history, Louis XI. to Louis Napoleon. During this, its most important period, this collection is very rich in those who were the most prominent during the Revolution of 1789 and the reign of the Great Napoleon, including many hundreds of his own letters and papers, and those of all his family. No expense or trouble during forty years has been spared to make this portion of the historical collection unique. There are also a great many Austrian, Bohemian, Danish, Egyptian, Prussian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, and other documents. A magnificent collection of more than 600 very fine drawings, including those of the 226 Sovereign Pontiffs of and from the Apostle St. Peter, 14,000 rare and many beautiful portraits (no duplicates), many prints, about 600 models of and from antique gems, including 243 from the Prince Poniatowski's collection, about 1000 choice impressions from established likenesses of eminent persons. British and foreign, and many other interesting subjects; in four cabinets, the set of about 300 French Assignats, about 1500 medals and coins in gold, silver and bronze, from a large to the smallest size, many very rare; a choice and unique collection of 15 various equestrian and other Napoleon bronzes, from the periods 1792 to 1815; marble busts of Napoleon, by Canova and Chaudet; and miniatures of Napoleon, by Isabey and other eminent artists, enamels, paintings, and fine portraits of Napoleon by L. David, Moliere by Mignard, Shakespeare by Simon Vouet, and Milton by James Housman; also books, relics, and curiosities, of which the following are connected with perhaps the most remarkable place alluded to in French history, viz. the ancient Bastille in Paris, destroyed 1789—the key of its front gate entrance, certified by J. S. Bailly, Mayor of Paris, and dated Sept. 4, 1790, to M. Pailloy; the other key of the Bastille was taken from Paris to America, by General Lafayette who presented it to General Washington; it is deposited in his last residence at Mount Vernon. This key is fastened to the centre stone of the late prison's gateway, which is 24in. by 18in., with the inscription deeply cut as follows: "Cette Pierre vient des cachots de la Bastille donnee a M. Moreau St. Mery, President des Electeurs, 1789, par le Patriote Pailloy, L.A.N. 4c." It is in a heavy carved frame, and looks to be it is in a most invaluable and important historical memento of the Bastille. Also 29 lines written by the Man with the Iron Mask on the leaf of his book that was one side blank; he was confined in the Bastille, and died there. This remarkable document was found under the floor of the writer's cell, where he had been secreted, and discovered by M. Pailloy when the ruins of this appalling place of torment were being removed. This great historical collection, of which the above is only a slight outline, has taken 40 years of the most assiduous labour of the proprietor to form, and is altogether unique.

Catalogues are being prepared, and may be obtained 14 days prior to the sale. Messrs. CHINNOCK and GALS- WORTHY, Auctioneers, 11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE DIRECTORS of the UNIVERSAL LIME LIGHT COMPANY** inform the Shareholders and the public that the NEW BRIDGE at Westminster is now LIGHTED by their system every night, and affords a favourable opportunity of judging of its merits.—Offices, 33, CORNHILL, E.C.

**ILLUSTRATED LECTURES on JAPAN**, in the Marblebone Literary and Scientific Institute.—A course of TWO LECTURES by D. J. MACGOWAN, Esq., M.D., on Saturday May 12th and 19th, at 8 p.m. Tickets. Reserved seats, 2s.; unreserved, 1s., to each lecture. To be had at the Institute.

**RAREY**.—Mr. J. S. RAREY has the honour to announce that he will, previous to his departure for America, give a FAREWELL SERIES of SIX LECTURES upon his SYSTEM of HORSE-TAMING, commencing at the Royal Alhambra Palace, on Monday, May 21. Full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

**PROSSER**.—If the Rev. WILLIAM PROSSER (late of Durham) will CALL upon Messrs. Caniffe and Beaumont, 43, Chancery-lane, London, or will send his address to them, he will HEAR OF SOMETHING to his ADVANTAGE.

**HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT**, 21 and 22, Vernon-terrace, Montpellier-road, Brighton. Physician, Dr. HORACE JOHNSON. Patients residing in their own houses can take the douche and other fixed baths in the establishment.

**METCALFE'S HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENTS**, 11, Paddington-green, W., kept with every accommodation for the treatment of in and out patients. Single baths may be hot and cold descending and ascending douches; cold wave douche, and flowing sitz, vapour, and superior Turkish baths.

**MENTAL DISORDERS**.—WYKE HOUSE, Slon-hill, Isleworth, Middlesex, W., a private Establishment for the Residence and Cure of Ladies and Gentlemen mentally afflicted.—Application to be made to Dr. R. GARDINER HILL, 8, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, W.; or to Dr. E. S. WILLETT, M.D., Wyke House, the Proprietors.

**A LADY**, fully competent to the duties of a HOUSEKEEPER or MATRON in a School or Institution, in either capacity. First-class testimonials, and most respectable references.

**MAHOMED'S INDIAN and TURKISH BATHS**.—Mr. MAHOMED begs to inform his patrons, the medical profession, and the public, that his private TURKISH HOT-AIR ROOM, and celebrated Indian Medicated Vapour and Shampooing Baths are now complete.—42, SOMERSET-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.

**BENNETT'S WATCHES**, 65 and 64, Cheapside, in gold and silver, in great variety, of every construction and price, from 3 to 60 guineas. Every watch skilfully examined, and its correct performance guaranteed. Free and safe per post.

Money orders to JOHN BENNETT, Watch Manufacturer, 65 and 64, Cheapside.

**BENSON'S WATCHES**.—

"Perfection of mechanism."—*Morning Post*.

Gold, 5 to 100 guineas; silver, 2 to 50 guineas.

Send two stamps for "Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet," descriptive of every construction of watch now made, with their prices.

Watches sent to all parts of the kingdom, free by post, or to India and the Colonies for 5s. extra.

33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C. Established 1749.

**JULLIEN FUND**.—Committee-room, 50, NEW BOND-STREET.

The Committee of the Julien Fund, fearing that the Subscribers have been materially checked by the unfortunate death of Mons. Julien, desire to explain that a Widow and others, members of his family, can be protected from want only by the kind aid of those who appreciate the great services rendered by the late lamented Maestro to the cause of the musical education of the English people.

The Committee confidently appeal to that benevolence for which the countrymen are so distinguished, for such prompt and liberal additions to the Subscription List as shall enable them to do some justice to the memory of M. Julien, and at the same time afford adequate relief to his bereaved family.

COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE JULLIEN FUND.

Mr. John Mitchell. Mr. W. Duncan Davidson.

Mr. W. R. Sams. Mr. Jules Benedict.

Mr. Thomas Chappell. Mr. A. Blumenthal.

HONORARY TREASURERS.

Mr. John Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street.

Mr. T. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street.

Mr. W. R. Sams, 1, St. James's-street.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand.

Heywood, Kennards, and Co., Lombard-street.

London and County Bank, Hanover-square.

Who, as well as the Honorary Treasurers, have kindly consented to receive Subscriptions.

April 25, 1860.

**AIX-LA-CHAPELLE**.—Season of 1860.

Aix-la-Chapelle possesses in its celebrated alkaline, muriatic, sulphur springs, a specific and sure remedy against a number of the most obstinate chronic complaints. The waters which spring forth from the earth, are of the greatest benefit in cases of gout, rheumatism, scrofula, and the consequences of severe wounds, as encysted ulcers, neuralgia, &c. In cutaneous affections, as well as in diseases brought on by the abundant use of mercury or other poisonous metals, they stand unrivalled above all continental springs.

The bathing establishments are excellent, and the way the douche is applied here is by far superior to any other known. Besides the entertainments, which a considerable town like Aix, with its charming environs, and its many establishments, offers in preference, the administration of the Curhaus has done everything for the benefit and the pleasure of strangers.

**ACCIDENTS** of every kind and from any cause insured against by an Annual Payment of 3s. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1000s. at death, or 6s. weekly for injury.

ONE PERSON in every FIFTY of those insured is injured yearly by accident of some description.

No Extra premium for Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No charge for Stamp Duty.

For Terms, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, and at the Head Office.

This Company alone, without union or amalgamation with any other Company, has paid in Compensation 53,000l.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Co., Office, 3, Old Broad-street, E.C.

## DESCRIPTIVE AND OTHER POEMS.

By CHARLES BAYLY, Esq.

London: JAS. NISBETT and Co., Berners-street, W.

This day, in a handsome volume, cloth, gilt edges, 7s. 6d.

**THREE HUNDRED SONNETS**. By MARTIN F. TUPPER, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., author of "Proverbial Philosophy," "Ballads," "Lyrics," "Tales," &c.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

This day, in 2 vols. price 10s. 6d., cloth.

**ALPHA and OMEGA: a Series of Scripture Studies**, forming a history of the past events and characters in Scripture. By GEORGE GILFILLAN, Author of "The Bards of the Bible," &c.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

Just published, fcp. 8vo. pp. 224, handsomely bound in cloth, price 3s. 6d.

**THE DIARY of a POOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN**. Translated from the German by M. ANNA CHILDS.

London: TURNER and Co., 60, Paternoster-row.

This day, fcp. 8vo. cloth 4s. 6d.; by post 4s. 9d.

**THE ICE-BOUND SHIP; the SLEEPING BEAUTY; and other Poems**. By M. WINTER, Author of "A Translation of the Hermann and Dorothea,"

London: BOSWORTH and HARRISON, 215, Regent-street.

**PAPAL ROME**. Just published, in 3 vols. price 4s. 6d. each.

**LA ROME des PAPES, son Origine, ses Phases successives, ses Mœurs intimes, son Gouvernement, son Système Administratif**. Par un Ancien Membre de la Constituante Romaine.

London: GEORGE MANWARING, successor to John Chapman, 8, King William-street, Strand.

**PENTATEUCHISM ANALYSED**. Now ready, in post 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

**A HISTORY of the CREATION and the PATRIARCHS; or, Pentateuchism Analytically Treated**. Volume First: THE BOOK of GENESIS.

London: GEORGE MANWARING, successor to JOHN CHAPMAN, 8, King William-street, Strand.

**BOOKS SECOND-HAND**, at greatly reduced prices (for one stamp). Also a Catalogue of Astrological Works. Manuscript Sermons always on Sale.

Libraries and small parcels of Books purchased, exchanged, or valued.

THOMAS MILLARD, 70, Newgate-street, City of London.

**CHEAP BOOKS at BULL'S LIBRARY**.

Surplus Copies of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," "Adam Bede," "Friends in Council," "McClintock's Voyage of the Fox," "Life for a Life," and many other Books, are now on Sale at greatly Reduced Prices. Catalogues sent gratis and post free.

BULL'S LIBRARY is well supplied with the best ENGLISH and FOREIGN LITERATURE, including the best RELIGIOUS Books. Prospectuses gratis and post free.

BULL'S Library, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

Ready, 12mo. cloth antique, price 7s. 6d.

**THE FATHERS, HISTORIANS, and OTHER WRITERS of the CHURCH**. Literally Translated. Being Extracts from the Christian Classics, viz.:

Sulpicius Severus St. Augustine

Eusebius St. Jerome

Acts of the Apostles Tertullian

Socrates St. Eucherius

Sozomen Salvian

Theodoret St. Bernard

Minutius Felix St. Chrysostom

St. Cyprian St. Basil

Lactantius St. Gregory Nazianzen

St. Ambrose St. Gregory of Nyssa

"A useful manual for those who would attain to a general acquaintance with the early Christian writers."—*Athenaeum*.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationers' Hall-court.

Just published, pp. 500, 8vo.

**GOVERNMENT UPON FIRST PRINCIPLES**. Illustrated Analogically, Statistically, and Morally. By JOHN GROSSMITH.

This work embodies a wide field for information, not only upon Social and Moral subjects, but upon a great variety of questions which are essentially incorporated with the political discussions of the day. In connection with the Commerce, Trade, and Taxation of the country. Statesmen and lovers of intelligent progress will find in it a compilation of facts well worthy their attention.

London: PIPER and Co., Paternoster-row.

**THE TREATY with FRANCE and the REMISSION OF THE PAPER DUTY**.

**THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC MAGAZINE**. 6d. Monthly. No. 1 is now ready, and contains nearly 100 pages of Letterpress and Illustrations, including many new, useful, and elegant features never practicable before the Treaty with France and the Remission of the Paper Duty. Amongst other novelties which will accompany the Magazine every month, may be mentioned:

1. A STEEL PLATE of the FASHIONS, specially engraved, printed and painted by hand in Paris, for this Magazine.

2. A BERLIN WOOL-WORK PATTERN, in from 10 to 20 various colours, prepared in Paris from Original Berlin Drawings.

3. A LARGE SEPARATE SHEET (equal to 32 pages), on which will be printed a number of Original, Practical, and Beautiful Designs for all kinds of Ladies' Works, and of the exact size for working.

Prospectuses, detailing in full other particulars relative to the ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC MAGAZINE, may be had, gratis and post free, from the Publisher,

S. O. BEETON, 18, Boulevard-street, London, E.C.

**A FINE PRAIRIE BISON**, hunted and killed by the Hon. Granville F. Berkeley, is exhibited in THE FIELD window.—345, Strand, W.C.

**DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE and DISCOUNT BANK**.—FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

Offices, 3, Cannon-street West, E.C.

**TO INVESTORS**.—The Consols Capital

Stock is a medium for employing and improving Latent or Small Sums of Money in connexion with Government Securities. The Stock is issued by the Consols Insurance Association, 429, Strand, London, incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament.

Investments bear five per cent. per annum interest, receivable monthly, if desired.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to

THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

## CHAPMAN AND HALL'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL.

This day is published, in Three Volumes, post 8vo.

## CASTLE RICHMOND: A NOVEL.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," "The Bertrams," &amp;c.

In crown 8vo. 12s.

## LUCILE: A POEM.

By the Author of "The Wanderer," "Clytemnestra," &amp;c.

Fourth and Cheaper Edition, crown 8vo. 9s.

## WEST INDIES AND THE SPANISH MAIN.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

In post 8vo. 12s.

## FILIPPO STROZZI:

A HISTORY OF THE LAST DAYS OF THE OLD ITALIAN LIBERTY.

By THOMAS ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE.

This day is published, in demy 8vo. price 12s.

## CHRIST IN LIFE: LIFE IN CHRIST.

By J. C. M. BELLEW.

CHAPMAN and HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

Now ready, in One Volume, handsomely bound, price 1l. 5s.

## HARDWICKE'S

## COUNTY FAMILIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM:

OR, ROYAL MANUAL OF THE TITLED AND UNTITLED ARISTOCRACY.

Containing the Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Landed Commoners of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

By E. WALFORD, M.A.,

Late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford; Author of "The Shilling Peerage," &amp;c. &amp;c.

London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

Next week, fcp. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth,

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF

## THE VARIOUS FORCES OF MATTER,

AND THEIR RELATIONS TO EACH OTHER:

Being a Course of Lectures delivered to a Juvenile Auditory at the Royal Institution.

By PROFESSOR FARADAY, D.C.L.

Reported and Edited by WILLIAM CROOKES, F.C.S. With numerous Illustrations.

London and Glasgow: RICHARD GRIFFIN and CO.

This day, in 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 21s. with numerous Illustrations,

## MIND AND BRAIN;

OR, THE CORRELATIONS OF CONSCIOUSNESS AND ORGANISATION:

With their Applications to Philosophy, Zoology, Physiology, Mental Pathology, and the Practice of Medicine.

By THOMAS LAYCOCK, M.D., F.R.S.E., &amp;c. &amp;c.,

Professor of the Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine, and Lecturer on Medical Psychology in the University of Edinburgh.

## LEADING CONTENTS:

Development of a New Method.  
General Principles of Experience.  
Empirical Psychology and Ontology.  
Correlations of Causes, or First Principles of Etiology.

Principles of Biology.  
Principles of a Scientific Psychology.  
Principles of a Mental Physiology.  
Principles of Mental Organology, &c.

"The Work has a twofold object—First, as a Class Book, to introduce the Student of Medical Psychology to a comprehensive inquiry into the relations of Consciousness to Organisation; Secondly, to afford to the general Student of Mental Science a solid foundation for a course of self-culture, in an exposition of the relations of Organisation and Consciousness."—Extract from Author's Preface.

SUTHERLAND and KNOX, Edinburgh; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., London.

## MR. BENTLEY'S LIST OF WORKS,

TO BE PUBLISHED IN MAY.

## 1. MEMOIRS OF MY OWN TIME.

By M. GUIZOT. Vol. III. 8vo. 14s.

## 2. NEW WORK ON NATURAL HISTORY.

By FRANCIS BUCKLAND,  
Son of the late Dean of Westminster.  
Small 8vo. with Illustrations. 6s.

## 3. THE CORSAIR and his CONQUEROR:

A Tour in Algeria. By HENRY E. POPE.  
Post 8vo.

## 4. STORIES FROM THE SANDHILLS.

By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN,  
Author of "The Improvisatore." Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

## 5. THE OLDEST OF THE OLD WORLD.

By SOPHIA M. ECKLEY.

Post 8vo. with an Illustration. 9s.

## 6. CHAPTERS ON WIVES; or, Sketches of Married Life.

By Mrs. ELLIS, Author of "Mothers of Great Men."  
One vol. 5s.

## 7. THE LADIES OF BEVER HOLLOW:

A Tale of English Country Life.

By the Author of "Mary Powell." Forming Vol. V. of "Bentley's Standard Novels."

ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, AND  
ROUTLEDGE'S  
NEW PUBLICATIONS.COMPLETION OF ROUTLEDGE'S SHAKESPEARE.  
In 3 vols. super-royal, handsomely bound in cloth gilt,  
price 2l. 16s.ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED  
SHAKESPEARE. Edited by HOWARD  
STAUNTON. With upwards of Twelve Hundred Illustrations,  
from designs by JOHN GILBERT, engraved by the Brothers DALZIEL; and a steel Portrait of the bust of  
Shakespeare in the Church of Stratford-upon-Avon, from a drawing made expressly for this Edition.  
\*.\* Subscribers should complete their sets as soon as possible.

In fcp. price 3s. 6d. cloth gilt,

EVERY GIRL'S BOOK: a Compendium of Entertaining Amusements for Recreation in Home Circles. Compiled by LOUISA LANFORD.

In 1 vol. post 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

LOOKING at LIFE; or, Thoughts and Things. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, Author of "A Journey due North," "Gaslight and Daylight," "Twice Round the Clock," &amp;c. &amp;c.

BOOKS for the COUNTRY. In limp cloth covers, One Shilling each, unless specified,

Angling.	Bees.
Pigeons and Rabbits.	Flower Garden.
Shooting.	Agricultural Chemistry.
Cage and Singing Birds.	(1s. 6d.)
Kitchen Garden.	The Poultry Yard.
Farm and Garden Produce.	Cattle. (1s. 6d.)
The Sheep.	The Horse.
The Pig.	Small Farms.
Flax and Hemp.	Rural Economy.

All of the above are plain and practically written by competent authors, have many illustrations by the best artists, and are cheap books.

COLOURED EDITION OF BRITISH BUTTERFLIES.

In fcp. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth, or with gilt edges, 4s.

BRITISH BUTTERFLIES. By W. S.

COLEMAN. Finely printed on a superior paper. With 200 Engravings by the Author (size of life), beautifully printed in Colours.

Uniform in size, price, and coloured illustrations.

COMMON OBJECTS of the COUNTRY. By the Rev. J. G. WOOD.

COMMON OBJECTS of the SEA-SHORE. By the Rev. J. G. WOOD.

OUR WOODLANDS, HEATHS, and HEDGES. By W. S. COLEMAN.

WILD FLOWERS. With 171 Woodcuts. By SPENCER THOMSON.

NOTICE.—"MY DIARY IN INDIA."

By W. H. RUSSELL. The Seventh Thousand. Revised throughout, with numerous Additions, and 12 Tinted Illustrations, is now ready for delivery.

NEW GIRL'S BOOK.—BY THE AUTHOR OF "NAOMI."—In fcp. 8vo. price 5s. cloth gilt.

HELEN MORDAUNT; or, the Standard of Life. By Mrs. WEBB, Authoress of "Naomi." With Four Illustrations.

BULWER'S NOVELS IN NINETEEN MONTHLY VOLUMES.

Finely printed on good paper, fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. extra.

THE LAST of the BARONS. By

Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.

The Volumes already issued of this Edition are:

THE CANTONS. NIGHT AND MORNING.

HAROLD. LEILA and the PILGRIMS

EUGENE ARAM. OF THE RHINE, 1 volume.

MY NOVEL, 2 volumes.

HOUSEHOLD MANUALS.

A New Series of Cheap and Popular Books of Utility.

Now ready, No. 1, price Sixpence,

THE COOK'S OWN BOOK: a Manual

of Cookery for the Kitchen and the Cottage. With

cloth printed cover and Two Illustrations.

To be immediately followed by

A COMPLETE LETTER WRITER

for LADIES.

A COMPLETE LETTER WRITER

for GENTLEMEN.

THE OLD DRAMATISTS AND THE OLD POETS.

In continuation of "Routledge's Shakespeare," is this

day commenced a Two-fold Monthly Issue, in Shilling

Parts, of

THE OLD DRAMATISTS and the

OLD POETS. Handsomely printed in royal 8vo.,

on fine paper, with Biographical Memoirs, Steel Portraits, and Illustrative Notes.

The "Old Dramatists" commences with Ben Jonson,

to be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts; and the "Old

Poets" with Spenser, to be completed in Nine.

Detailed Prospectuses gratis on application.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Memoirs of Charles Mathews (the elder). By Mrs.

Mathews. Revised and condensed by Edmund

Yates. With Illustrations. 1 vol. post 8vo.

Leigh Hunt's Poetical Works. Complete Edition,

Edited by Thornton Hunt. With illustrations by

Corbould. Fcp. cloth, gilt edges. 5 0

Hans Busk's Handbook for Hythe. With

numerous practical illustrations. 1 vol. fcp.

8vo. half-bound. 2 6



## NEW WORKS ON GARDENING.

**The Culture of Flowers and Plants.**

By GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S. In One thick Volume. With beautifully-coloured Frontispiece, by JAMES ANDREWS, F.H.S. Crown 8vo. cloth. 5s.

**The Culture of Fruits and Vegetables.**

By GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S. In One thick Volume. With beautifully-coloured Frontispiece, by JAMES ANDREWS, F.H.S. Crown 8vo. cloth. 5s.

**The Manual of Practical Gardening.**

Containing plain and ample Instructions for every Operation connected with the Culture of the Ground, and including Landscape Gardening. By GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S. With beautifully-coloured Design of a Landscape Garden, by JAMES ANDREWS, F.H.S. Crown 8vo. cloth. 5s.

**The Gardener's Every-Day Book.**

Being Plain Directions for the Practical Management of every department of Horticulture and Floriculture. By GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S. With beautifully-coloured Design of an Ornamental Greenhouse or Conservatory, by JAMES ANDREWS, F.H.S. Crown 8vo. cloth. 5s.

**The Handy Book on Gardening, and the Golden Rules for Gardeners.**

By GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S. Sixth Thousand. With Garden Memoranda for each Month. Crown 8vo. cloth, limp. 1s.

**The Properties of Flowers and Plants.**

Being the acknowledged standard of perfection, By GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S. Crown 8vo. cloth, limp. 1s.

**Gardening for the Million, and Amateur's and Cottager's Guide.**

Revised and Corrected to the Present Time. By GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S. Nineteenth Edition. Demy 18mo. cloth, limp. 6d.

Upwards of 100,000 copies have been sold of this Manual.

**The Gardener's and Farmer's Reason Why:**

A popular Hand-book in Question and Answer, containing some thousands of Reasons, assigned by DAVEY, LIEBIG, FORBES, VOELCKER, JOHNSTON, SINCLAIR, &c., for various Facts and Phenomena in the Cultivation of Vegetables and Tillage of the Soil. The authority for each Theory or Experiment is given in every instance, to impart confidence to the practical Operator. By the Author of "Enquire Within upon Everything." Many Illustrations. Crown 8vo. cloth. 2s. 6d.

**The Wild Flowers of England popularly Described.**

By the Rev. ROBERT TYAS, M.A., F.R.E.S. New Edition, revised and Improved. In One handsome Volume, with Twenty-four beautifully-coloured Groups, by JAMES ANDREWS, F.H.S. Crown 8vo. cloth elegant, bevelled boards, gilt sides and edges. 15s.

**The Same.**

In Two separate Volumes, extra cloth, gilt edges, each 7s. 6d.

"Well compiled, carefully printed, and deserves to be popular. Poetry and prose are agreeably mingled in the descriptions."—*Art Journal*.

"A really useful and beautiful book, and a key with which to open up a knowledge of the floral treasures of the landscape. By means of beautifully-coloured groups, the reader may identify with the greatest ease and precision the real flower with its picture."—*Glasgow Herald*.

**Choice Garden Flowers.**

Their Cultivation and General Treatment. With Twelve Coloured Groups. Fcp. 8vo. extra cloth, gilt edges. 3s. 6d.

"A book for a lady's boudoir, provided its mistress be fond of Flora's gems. Twelve beautifully-coloured illustrations of well-known glories of the garden are given."—*Critic*.

London: HOULSTON and WRIGHT, 65, Paternoster-row.

**POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS, Published by L. HACHETTE and Co., 18, King William-street, Strand.**

Charles XII.....	1s. 6d.
Telemachus.....	1s. 3d.
Louis XIV.....	2s. 6d.
Noel and Chapsal's French Grammar.....	1s. 6d.
Exercises.....	1s. 6d.
Cæsar with Latin Notes.....	1s. 6d.
Horace with Latin Notes.....	1s. 6d.
Virgil with Latin Notes.....	2s. 6d.
Chapsal's Models of French Literature, Prose.....	3s. 6d.
The Same, Poetry.....	3s. 6d.
La Fontaine's Fables.....	1s. 6d.

All strongly bound in boards.

**HISTOIRE UNIVERSELLE, publiée par une Société de Professeurs et de Savans, sous la direction de M. Duruy, format in-12, broché, en vente:**

La Terre et l'homme, par A. Maury.....	5 0
Chronologie universelle, par C. Dreyer.....	6 0
Histoire ancienne, par J. Guillemin.....	4 0
Histoire grecque, par V. Duruy.....	4 6
Histoire romaine, par V. Duruy.....	3 6
Histoire de France, par V. Duruy, 2 vol.....	8 0
Histoire d'Angleterre, par J. A. Fleury, 2 vol.....	9 0
Histoire d'Italie, par J. Zeller.....	4 6
Histoire des États scandinaves, par A. Geffroy.....	3 6
Histoire des Arabes, par M. Sédillot.....	4 0
Histoire du Portugal, par A. Bouchot.....	4 0
Histoire de la littérature grecque, par M. A. Pierron.....	4 0
Histoire de la littérature romaine, par même auteur.....	4 0
Histoire de la littérature française, par M. J. Denogot.....	4 0

HACHETTE and Co., 18, King William-street, London, W.C.

MR. FORSTER'S NEW WORK.

This day, post 8vo. 12s.

**ARREST OF THE FIVE MEMBERS**

BY CHARLES THE FIRST.

A Chapter of English History Re-written. By JOHN FORSTER.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

On Saturday next will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo.

**LIFE OF SIR MARTIN ARCHER SHEE,**

President of the Royal Academy, F.R.S., D.C.L.

By his Son, MARTIN ARCHER SHEE, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

Just published, in 12mo. price 7s. 6d. cloth,

**LIFE OF THE****RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR WEEDALL, D.D.,**

Domestic Prelate of his Holiness Pope Pius IX., Vicar-General of the Diocese, and Provost of the Cathedral Chapter of Birmingham, and President of St. Mary's College, Oscott; including the Early History of Oscott College.

By F. C. HUSENBETH, D.D., V.G., Provost of Northampton.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

Just published, in crown 8vo. pp. 700, price 12s. 6d.

**A MANUAL OF BOTANY:**

Being an Introduction to the Study of the Structure, Physiology, and Classification of Plants.

By J. H. BALFOUR, A.M., M.D.,

Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh, and Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden.

Edinburgh: A. and C. BLACK. London: LONGMAN and Co.

**RE-ISSUE OF THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.**

Just published, in 4to. cloth, price 24s.; or half-russia, 30s.

VOL. VIII. OF THE RE-ISSUE OF

**THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.**

Eighth Edition.

Edinburgh: ADAM and CHARLES BLACK. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

**NEW NOVEL.**

Will be published on Monday next, May 7th, to be had at all the Libraries,

**SIR ROHAN'S GHOST: A ROMANCE.**

There are passages in it where imagination and language combine in the most artistic completeness. It is undoubtedly symptoms of genuine poetic power than this." our deliberate judgment that no first work by any *Atlantic Monthly*.

This work has created a sensation in America quite equal to that which "Adam Bede" produced in England.

London: TRUBNER and Co., 60, Paternoster-row.

At all the Libraries,

**THE QUEEN'S PARDON. BY MARY EYRE.**

Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

**THE SEVEN SISTERS OF SLEEP:**

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE SEVEN PREVAILING NARCOTICS OF THE WORLD.

By M. C. COOKE.

Illustrations. Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

"How many are you, then? said I."

"O master, we are seven."—WORDSWORTH.

"To recreate for man, whate'er  
Was lost in Paradise."—SOUTHEY.

London: JAMES BLACKWOOD, Paternoster-row.

In a few days, crown 8vo. extra cloth, 3s. 6d.

**THE DENOMINATIONAL REASON WHY:**

GIVING THE ORIGIN, HISTORY, AND TENETS OF EVERY RELIGIOUS SECT.

Numerous Illustrations and Portraits.

The distinguishing feature of this work is, that it supplies the Reasons assigned by the leading Divines of each Denomination for the Opinions and Forms of Worship which they represent; that these Reasons are given literally, without comment; and that the Work is in no respect Controversial or Partial, but simply Historical and Explanatory.

London: HOULSTON and WRIGHT, 65, Paternoster-row.

Just published, No. XXI., price 5s., of

**The Journal of Sacred Literature and Biblical Record.**

Edited by the Rev. HENRY BURGESS, LL.D.

**CONTENTS.**

1. Sinai, Kadesh, and Mount Hor; or, a Critical Inquiry into the Route of the Exodus. With a Coloured Map. [The views maintained in this paper are quite original.]
2. The Sisters of Galilee and of Bethany, not the same persons.
3. The Pauline Authorship of the Hebrews.
4. Nimrod and his Dynasty, maintaining a later date than the received ones.
5. Life of George Buchanan.
6. The Book of Esther.
7. The Emblems of St. John.
8. Primitive Mode of Electing Bishops.

London: HEYLIN, 28, Paternoster-row.

## LORD BROUGHAM ON LAW AMENDMENT.

Now ready, Cheap Edition, in fcp. 8vo. price 4s. 6d.  
**LORD BROUGHAM'S LAW REFORMS;**  
 or, an Analytical Review of Lord Brougham's Acts and  
 Bills from 1811 to the Present Time. By Sir JOHN E.  
 EARDLEY-WILMOT, Bart., Recorder of Warwick.  
 London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

With a Portrait of the Author engraved on Steel from a  
 Photograph by Maull and Polyblank, an entirely new edition,  
 remodelled and revised, with additional Poems, in 2 vols.  
 8vo. price 25s. cloth.

## THE POETICAL WORKS of JOHN EDMUND READE.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

Just published, in 8vo. with a Route Map, 8 Illustrations in  
 Colours, and 13 Wood Engravings, price 21s.

## WANDERINGS of an ARTIST among the INDIANS of NORTH AMERICA; from Canada to Vancouver's Island and Oregon, through the Hudson's Bay Company's Territory, and back again. By PAUL KANE.

"One of the most interesting and adventurous, fresh in its  
 books of travel that has ap- matter, and graphic in the  
 peared for some time; varied telling."—*Spectator*.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

## CHEAPER EDITION OF LOUDON'S GARDENING.

In 1 vol. 8vo. with many hundred woodcuts, price 31s. 6d.  
**LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA of**  
**GARDENING;** comprising the Theory and Practice of  
 Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture, and Landscape  
 Gardening; including all the latest Improvements, &c. A  
 New Edition, corrected and improved by Mrs. LOUDON.

This work which is ad- 1300 closely printed pages,  
 mitted to be the best work on minutely classified in all the  
 Gardening, is now brought within the reach of Head  
 Gardeners, Nurserymen, and of those gentlemen who wish  
 to "provide their Gardeners with a complete Work on the  
 Theory and Practice of Gardening."  
 London: LONGMAN, GREEN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

## LOUDON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA of AGRICULTURE. Cheaper Edition, price 11. 11s. 6d.

## MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES, ILLUSTRATED BY D. MACLISE, R.A.

In 1 vol. super-royal 8vo. price 31s. 6d. cloth; or 52s. 6d. hand-  
 somely bound in morocco by Hayday.

## MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES. Illustrated with 161 Original Designs by D. MACLISE, R.A., and the whole of the Text engraved on Steel.

\*. The Original Edition, in imperial 8vo. price 63s. boards;  
 morocco, 4l. 14s. 6d.; Proofs, 6l. 6s. boards.

"Every specimen of an illus- "This splendid volume is  
 trated book which we have unique in style; nothing can  
 hitherto seen falls short of be more charming than Mr.  
 this splendid volume." *Art-Journal*.

"Most fortunate it is that Mr. MacLise's rich imaginative  
 powers, deep feelings, and consummate excellence in his  
 art have been enlisted in the production of this sumptuous  
 volume."  
*Morning Chronicle*.

"Mr. MacLise, in his illus- trations, has caught the spirit  
 of the poet, and embodied it in drawings with a variety and  
 luxuriance of pencil seldom excelled."—*Morning Herald*.  
 London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

## NEW EDITION OF SIR J. E. TENNENT'S WORK ON CEYLON.

Fifth Edition, with 9 Maps, 17 Plans and Charts, and 90  
 Engravings on Wood, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 2l. 10s. cloth.

## CEYLON: An Account of the Island—Physical, Historical, and Topographical; with Notices of its Natural History, Antiquities, and Productions. By SIR JAMES EMERSON TENNENT, K.C.S., LL.D., &amp;c.

The improvements in the present edition consist in the  
 introduction of new matter in numerous places, the careful  
 revision and correction of the old, the re-engraving of some  
 of the illustrations, and the insertion of several hundreds  
 of additional references in the INDEX.

"Dans ce remarquable ou- vrage, nous voyons l'auteur  
 d'un tour se produire comme historien, archéologue, écono-  
 miste et naturaliste; et dans ces différents rôles, on rencon-  
 tre toujours en lui un écrivain simple et élégant, un narra-  
 teur clair et précis, un minu-  
 teux et profond observateur. Il serait difficile de trouver  
 dans ces volumes une seule page qui ne présentât de l'in-  
 térêt au lecteur. Soit qu'il parcoure les forêts à la re-  
 cherche des espèces végétales les plus curieuses, soit qu'il  
 suive dans ses repaires l'in-  
 secte ou l'animal sauvage, soit qu'il étudie les mœurs des  
 habitants et l'origine des dif-  
 férentes races dont l'île est peuplée, il sait répandre des  
 trésors d'observation et de science, sans cesser un mo-  
 ment d'être un guide aim-  
 able."—*Revue Contemporaine*, Avril.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

## COMPLETION OF DR. COPLAND'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

Just published, Parts XIX. and XX. a double part, completion,  
 with classified CONTENTS and a Copious INDEX, price 9s.  
 sewed; and Vol. III. (in two parts) 8vo., price 2l. 11s. cloth.

## A DICTIONARY of PRACTICAL MEDICINE: Comprising General Pathology, the Nature and Treatment of Diseases, Morbid Structures, and the Disorders especially incidental to Climate, to Sex, and to the different Epochs of Life; with numerous Approved Formulas of the Medicines recommended, &amp;c.

By JAMES COPLAND, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

\*. Vols. I. and II. price 9s. cloth, may also be had; and the work complete, in vols. price 5l. 11s. cloth.—The PARTS may at present be had separately; but the publishers will be obliged by the subscribers perfecting their Sets with as little delay as possible.

"In Dr. Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine we see a reflex of German erudition, French acuteness, and British practical common sense. It has long had an European reputation, and will, we have no doubt, successfully maintain what it has taken its author so much patient trouble to acquire."—*Lancet*.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

"His ideas, his doctrines, his descriptions, and his in-  
 structions are conveyed in language at once terse, clear, forcible, and condensed; and his whole work is in itself a library of pathological doctrine and therapeutical lore, of which English literature has every reason to be proud."—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

## 13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

## HURST AND BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## THE LIFE and TIMES of GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE of BUCKINGHAM. From original and authentic sources. By Mrs. THOMSON, Author of "The Life of the Duchess of Marlborough," &amp;c. 3 vols. with Portrait, 31s. 6d.

"A very valuable and charming work."—*Post*.  
 "These volumes will increase the well-earned reputation of their clever and popular author. The story of the Royal Favourite's career is told by Mrs. Thomson very honestly, and is enriched abundantly with curious and entertaining details drawn from the familiar letters of the time and the memorials of the State Paper Office, of which a full publication is now made for the first time."—*Examiner*.

## A JOURNEY on a PLANK from KIEV to EAUX-BONNES, 1859. By LADY CHARLOTTE PEPYS. 2 vols. with Illustrations, 21s.

## DOMESTIC MEMOIRS of the ROYAL FAMILY, and of the COURT of ENGLAND. By FOLKESTONE WILLIAMS, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., &amp;c. 3 vols. with fine Portraits, 31s. 6d. [On the 17th.

## THE ENGLISHWOMAN in ITALY: Impressions of Life in the Roman States and Sardinia during a Ten Years' Residence. By Mrs. G. GRETTON. 2 vols. 21s.

"Mrs. Gretton's book is timely, life-like, and for every reason to be recommended. It is impossible to close the book without liking the writer as well as the subject. The volumes are engaging, because real."—*Athenæum*.

## HISTORY of the REIGN of HENRY IV., King of France and Navarre. From numerous original sources. By Miss FREER, Author of "The Lives of Marguerite d'Angoulême," "Elizabeth de Valois," "Henry III.," &amp;c. 2 vols. with Portraits, 21s.

"To become the chronicler of such a reign as that of Henry the Fourth was no mean task, and Miss Freer has accomplished it with singular good taste, good sense, and vigour. The story never flags. Our authoress is always faithful, accurate, and intelligent. Her style is good, and her subject abounds with interest for every student of history."—*Herald*.

## TRAVELS in EASTERN AFRICA, with the Narrative of a Residence in MOZAMBIQUE. By LYONS McLEOD, F.R.G.S., late British Consul at Mozambique. 2 vols. with Map and Illustrations. 21s.

## THE OLD COURT SUBURB. By LEIGH HUNT. Price 5s. bound and illustrated, forming Volume X. of HURST and BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of CHEAP EDITIONS.

"A delightful book that will be welcome to all readers, and most welcome to those who have a love for the best kinds of reading."—*Examiner*.

## Volumes also published in this Series, 6s. each:

1. SAM SLICK'S NATURE and HUMAN NATURE.
2. JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN.
3. THE CRESCENT and THE CROSS.
4. NATHALIE. By JULIA KAVANAGH.
5. A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN.
6. ADAM GREME OF MOSSGRAY.
7. SAM SLICK'S WISE SAWS.
8. WISEMAN'S RECOLLECTIONS OF THE POPES.
9. A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

## THE NEW NOVELS.

## THE CURATES of RIVERSDALE: RECOLLECTIONS in the LIFE of a CLERGYMAN. Written by Himself. Dedicated to the Duke of Manchester. 3 vols.

## GRANDMOTHER'S MONEY. By the Author of "Wildflower," &amp;c. 3 vols.

"One novel of the author's may be better than another, but all are racy and good, fresh and vigorous in conception, and finished with the force and precision of a master-hand. This quality of execution is alluringly shown in 'Grandmother's Money,' riveting the attention, and imparting a lively air of reality to its interesting story and its striking portraits of character."—*Spectator*.

"There is much careful character-painting in this novel, and the satire upon fraud and worldliness is everywhere genial, and with a hearty appreciation of the right as well as wrong that is to be found in the world."—*Examiner*.

## MARY BERTRAND. By FRANCIS MEREDITH. 3 vols.

"An excellent novel. It abounds in charming revelations of the realities of life."—*Messenger*.

## WOMAN'S TEMPTATION. Edited by the Hon. Mrs. RALPH DUTTON. 3 vols.

STRETTON of RINGWOOD CHACE. "A story so fresh and cheerful will be extensively read."—*U.S. Mag.*

## MAINSTONE'S HOUSEKEEPER. By "SILVERPEN." 3 vols. [Just ready.

## MR. TWELLS'S NEW SELECTION OF SCHOOL POETRY.

## POETRY for REPETITION: Comprising 130 short Pieces and Extracts selected by permission from the best works of

Byron, Hemans, Pope,  
 Cowper, Macaulay, SHAKESPEARE,  
 Goldsmith, MILTON, Southey,  
 Gray, Montgomery (J.) Tennyson,  
 Heber, Moore, Wordsworth,  
 and other eminent English Poets, arranged in the order in which they are to be learnt. Edited by the Rev. HENRY TWEILL, M.A., Head Master of the Godolphin Foundation School, Hammersmith.  
 London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

## WORKS BY THE REV. PROFESSOR BADEN POWELL, M.A.

Just published, in crown 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

## THE ORDER of NATURE considered with reference to the Claims of Revelation. By the Rev. BADEN POWELL, M.A., &amp;c., Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford.

"Professor Powell's book is written throughout in a tone of inquiry, and is singularly free from dogmatism. The criticism is so valuable and so dispassionate as to render the work a most important contribution to the inquiry after truth in our day."—*John Bull*.

By the same Author, Second Edition,  
 The UNITY of WORLDS and of NATURE, 12s. 6d.  
 CHRISTIANITY without JUDAISM, 7s. 6d.  
 London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

## AN INTRODUCTION to the HISTORY of JURISPRUDENCE. By D. CAULFIELD HERON, LL.D.

Book I.—Principles of Jurisprudence.  
 Book II.—The Greek and Roman Jurisprudence.  
 Book III.—The Cultivation of the Civil Law and of Jurisprudence on the Revival of Learning.  
 Book IV.—History of Jurisprudence in the Seventeenth Century.  
 Book V.—History of Jurisprudence in the Eighteenth Century.  
 Book VI.—Conclusion.  
 London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

This day is published,

## THE NEW TALE by the AUTHOR of "THE LAMP-LIGHTER" and "MABLE VAUGHAN."

## EL FUREIDIS. In 2 vols. small 8vo. cloth extra, price 10s. 6d.

## THE PRESENT STATE of SWITZERLAND. THE COTTAGES of the ALPS; or, Life and Manners in Switzerland. By a Lady. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

London: SAMSON LOW, SON, and Co., 47, Ludgate-hill, and all Booksellers in town and country.

## THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCXIV. is published this day.

- CONTENTS.
1. Labourers' Cottages.
  2. British and Continental Nobility.
  3. Madame Recamier.
  4. The Bar of Philadelphia.
  5. Notes on Nursing.
  6. Fox Hunting.
  7. Recollections of C. R. Leslie, R.A.
  8. The Budget and the Reform Bill.
- JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

## CONTENTS.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS .....	579
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE:—	
Staunton's Shakespeare .....	580
History:	
Kurtz's History of the Christian Church to the Reformation .....	582
Voyages and Travels:	
Hall's (Mrs.) Through the Tyrol to Venice .....	583
How we Spent the Autumn; or, Wanderings in Brittany .....	582
Thomas's Adventures and Observations in the West Coast of Africa .....	582
Fiction:	
Humphreys' Goethe in Strasbourg .....	584
Religion:	
Giffilan's Alpha and Omega .....	585
Short Notices .....	585
Poetry:	
Roscoe's Poems and Essays .....	586
Readle's Poetical Works .....	587
Todd's The Old Poets .....	587
Gifford's The Old Dramatists .....	587
Miscellaneous:	
Taylor's Ultimate Civilisation, and other Essays .....	588
Political Poems and Songs relating to English History. Edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. ....	588
Lectures delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association .....	589
Lawford's Every Girl's Own Book .....	589
Short Notices .....	590
The Magazines .....	590
SCIENCE, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, &c.:—	
Science:	
The American Bison or Buffalo .....	591
Meetings of the Societies .....	591
Meetings for the Ensuing Week .....	593
Art and Artists:	
Exhibition of the Royal Academy .....	593
Music and Musicians .....	595
Concerts for the Ensuing Week .....	595
Musical and Dramatic Gossip .....	595
Miscellaneous .....	597
Obituary .....	597
BOOKSELLERS' RECORD:—	
Books and Booksellers, &c. ....	599
Books Wanted to Purchase .....	601
Trade Changes .....	601
Books Recently Published .....	601
ADVERTISEMENTS .....	579, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 592, 593, 604



## THE CRITIC.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

PRINCE LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE continues the publication of versions of Solomon's Song in the different dialects of English. Four of these, very recently issued, are now lying before us, viz.: "The Song of Solomon in the Dorset Dialect, from the Authorised English version. By the Rev. William Barnes;" "The Song of Solomon in the living Cornish Dialect, from the Authorised English Version;" "The Song of Solomon in the Dialect of Central Cumberland, from the Authorised English Version. By William Dickinson;" and "The Song of Solomon in the Durham Dialect, as spoken at St. John's Chapel, Weardale. By Thomas Moore." A brief specimen of each of these dialects may not be without interest for some of our readers. Thus, in the Dorset version, we have the following: "1. The zong o' zongs, that is Solomon's. 2. Let en kiss me wi' the kisses o' his mouth: vor your love is better than wine. 3. Vor the smell o' your sweet-smellèn scents, shed scent is your neame, an' therefore the maidens do love you. 4. O draw me on wi' thee, we'll run: the King brought me into his cheämmer: in you we'll be blissom an' glad, we'll meäke mwore o' your love than o' wine, the true-hearted shall love you." The Cornish dialect reads as follows: "1. Th' song of songs, which es Solamun's. 2. Lev'n kiss me weth th' kisses of hes mouth: for thy love es better then wine. 3. Becaze of the saavour of thy good oointments thy naame es like oointment powered foathe, therefore do th' vargins love tha. 4. Dra' me, we'll run arter tha: th' king have broft me into hes chaambers: we'll be glâ-ad and rejoyice in tha, we'll raimember thy love moore then wine, th' straightforward love tha." In the dialect of Central Cumberland we have: "1. The sang o' sangs, it's Solomon's. 2. Let am kiss ma wid his mouth: for thy leuve's better ner wine. 3. Because o' t' good smell o' thy soves, thy neamm's like ointment teum't out, and that's what t' lasses likes tha for. 4 Draw ma, we'll run efter tha: t' king's brought ma intul his lofts: we'll be glad an' fain i' tha; we'll think mair o' thy goodwill ner o' drink: good fwok o' likes tha." The Durham version reads as follows: "1. T' sang uv sangs, whilk's Solomun's. 2. Let 'im kiss mah wad t' kisses uv his gob: fer thee luv's better then weyne. 3. Becouse ud savyer uv thee good ointments thee name's as ointment poored furth, therefore dud t' vargens luv the. 4. Drow mah, we'll run efter the: t' king hes brought mah intuv his chambers; we'll be glad an' rejoyice ithe, we'll remember the luv mare then weyne: t' upreet luv the." The author of the last-mentioned version informs us that "Weardale is the only place in the county of Durham where the Durham dialect is spoken in its native purity." How proud the people there must be of such a distinction! We are nevertheless glad to learn that among the rising generation in the locality there is no natural impediment to their learning "proper English."

ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD, is an exceedingly pleasant institution; and if the earnest exertions of the Warden and the majority of the Fellows be rewarded with success, that pleasantness will remain undisturbed by the levelling tendencies of the present age. These good men and true seem determined to abide by the strict letter of their statutes, which provide that the members of their college should be *benè nati, benè vestiti, et moderate docti*. The latter clause they have so exactly carried out, that scarcely, with the single exception of Professor MAX MÜLLER, has the name of any living All Souls Fellow ever been heard of beyond the walls of his college. Nor have the two other clauses been ignored. The long list of Honourables which is to be found among the Fellows shows that the college rulers have not been backward in looking after gentlemen of good birth; and the books of the fashionable tailors and boot-makers of Alma Mater, would attest that these same gentlemen are clad in something very different from the sober subfusc garments which the University favourably recommends to the attention of her sons. Yet, after all, it seems more than possible that the cosy combination room of All Souls will be invaded by a set of persons who may possibly wear highlows and ill-made trowsers, who are something more than *mediocriter docti*, and who are not necessarily honourable by birth. We mentioned some time ago that three of the All Souls Fellows had appealed to the Visitor of the college, who is *ex officio* the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, and from the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY to the Court of Queen's Bench. The case was heard last week before the latter tribunal; and there seems at last some chance that the reforms introduced into the college in the year 1857 by the Oxford University Commissioners, and accepted, be it noted, by the Warden and Fellows of All Souls, will at length be acted on. We shall, in as few words as possible, put the present state of the case before our readers. We said just now that the Commissioners had recommended a certain ordinance in 1857, which the governing body of All Souls had agreed to accept. This ordinance revoked a number of mediæval absurdities, and arranged that the All Souls Fellowships should be thrown open in a competitive examination to all members of the University who had obtained either a first-class or some prize or scholarship open to the whole University. Jurisprudence and modern history were the subjects in which the Heads of All Souls were to examine all would-be Fellows of the college. We shall only say now that these examinations were so notoriously unfair, that they became the common by-word of Oxford. Under pretence of looking after the morals, temper, and

general disposition of the candidates, the Warden and Fellows managed to keep up the perennial supply of titled Fellows, and to show in the plainest possible way that, though the Commissioners might think that jurisprudence and modern history were good things in their way, they (the Warden and Fellows) thought that a well-cut coat and good birth were very much better. Three of the Fellows, however, Messrs. FREEMANTLE, LUSHINGTON, and WATSON, scandalised at the open way in which the examinations were nullified, appealed to the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY. The Warden and his party returned a *verbosa et grandis epistola*; and the result was that the ARCHBISHOP, who, good easy man, probably reflected that there were no disputes at King's College, Cambridge, when he was there some sixty years ago, and who also doubtless had that respect for dignitaries which we may suppose inherent in the PRIMATE of all ENGLAND, decided against the recalcitrant Fellows. An appeal to the Queen's Bench has led the ARCHBISHOP to revise his decision, and to say that he is willing to hear the arguments *pro* and *con*, *ab initio*. If, as the Warden and his party urge, they only act in accordance with the letter of the Commissioners' ordinance, then, we say, let this ordinance be amended, and let these ultra-conscientious electors be relieved from the onerous burden which is laid upon them of inspecting the boots, trousers, and hats of candidates for Fellowships. If any such candidate is morally disqualified, let him *ipso facto* be at once and for ever rejected, on clear proof of this moral disqualification. But we expect open dealing when we have to do with the Heads of a famous Oxford College; and if these gentlemen will not deal openly of their own accord, they must be made to do so *vi et armis*. Either the Fellows are to be elected by a competitive examination or they are not. Jurisprudence and modern history must carry the day, or aristocratic birth and fashionable clothes. The Warden and majority of Fellows have pretty plainly shown that they attach a higher value to the latter qualification. It rests with the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY and the English nation to convince these gentlemen of the errors of their choice, and to make them of the mind of the Roman poet when he wrote—

Nam genus et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,  
Vix ea nostra voco.

THE MISERABLE CASE of Mr. HOPLEY, the Eastbourne schoolmaster, is likely to attract attention once more to the question of the propriety of corporal punishment at schools. As for that individual case, we can say nothing until it has been submitted to the verdict of a jury, beyond observing that the report of the examination before the magistrates which has appeared in the London newspapers entirely excludes Mr. HOPLEY's statements and the correspondence which passed between Mr. HOPLEY and the father of the deceased lad, in which the latter gave full permission to the former to proceed to great extremes of severity. What effect this may have upon the fate of HOPLEY we do not care to anticipate, but as we dissent *toto celo* from the doctrine that corporal punishment is necessary or advisable under any circumstances, it affects our estimation of the proceeding very slightly indeed.

In connection with the subject we have received the following letter from Mr. BLACKIE, of Chipping Hill, as to a short notice of his pamphlet entitled "What is a Boy?"

SIR,—My attention has been called to a notice of my brochure, "What is a Boy," in the CRITIC of April 28th.

It states that "Mr. Blackie approves of corporal punishment." As I think such an unqualified remark in an influential journal will be to my detriment, I shall feel exceedingly obliged if you will allow the following paragraph, quoted from the pamphlet, insertion in your columns.

"Corporal punishment has been proved to fail so frequently, and the moral feelings of a boy seem to be so distantly connected with his skin, that it has been virtually abandoned in most schools; and, although no master ought to relinquish his right of final appeal to this symbol of the executive, he will certainly never keep a rod in his desk, but purchase a new one for each incorrigible rogue."—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

THOS. M. BLACKIE.

Chipping Hill, Witham, May 3.

We really do not see how we have erred in this matter, as Mr. BLACKIE appears to think we have done. The passage which he quotes is a clear recommendation of corporal punishment as a "final appeal." We object to it as an appeal at all. We say that it is the expedient of a man who is either too idle to work upon the mind of his pupil or too ignorant to know how to get at it. It is evident from HOPLEY's letters to Mr. CANCELLOR that he too regarded corporal punishment as a "final appeal," and the very clumsiness with which he executed the office of *carnifex* proves that he was not an habitual flogger.

A GREAT SCANDAL has lately been caused by the discovery of a very gross fraud in connection with the Civil Service Examination. It appears that, by the connivance of certain persons employed, the printed examination papers have been obtained by some of the competitors before presenting themselves to undergo the ordeal; thus giving them an opportunity for preparation which less unscrupulous competitors are unable to enjoy. Comment upon such chicanery would be superfluous. The *Civil Service Gazette* asserts that it has got the names of persons who have been guilty of such practices, and that, unless the authorities take the initiative, they shall be made public. We hope that our contemporary will persevere in this resolution. We must confess that we have no very exalted opinion of the benefits of competitive examination, even when conducted in the best manner possible; but if such roguery as this is to be successful, the sooner it is abolished the better.

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

## STAUNTON'S SHAKESPEARE.

*The Plays of Shakespeare.* Edited by HOWARD STAUNTON. The Illustrations by JOHN GILBERT; Engraved by the Brothers DALZIEL. 3 vols. London: George Routledge and Co. 1860.

SO FAR AS MERE EXTERNAL APPEARANCE is concerned, these three handsome volumes need no praise. The fineness of the paper, the clearness of the type, the number and excellence of the illustrations, are obvious merits to every casual eye. As, however, in all really great works, there is much more to be found by careful and patient study, and we therefore propose to lay before our readers the results of a very elaborate and minute analysis of the literary portions of these massive volumes, which we find to be one of the most important additions to the great and ever-growing mass of Shakespearian literature which has appeared for many years. The typographical and artistic merits of the volumes will possibly dazzle the popular eye, and deter the Shakespearian student from the examination of the literary and critical excellences of them: we therefore propose to call the attention of our readers to the less prominent features of the work, and to leave the more obvious merits to make their own appeal and secure their merited praise.

Few, except the personal friends of Mr. Staunton, would have ever suspected that a gentleman so well known by his attainments in a science and art which are known to be most exacting, and to allow no rival or "brother near the throne," should have shown so full a knowledge, not only of the works of Shakespeare, but of the works of contemporaneous dramatic and general literature, as to qualify him to accomplish the most onerous task of editing, illustrating, and emending our great bard's noble works. Few readers who have ever left the popular editions of Shakespeare, and got bewildered among commentators, rival readings, disputed texts, early correctors, discovered folios, endless annotations, and all the asperities of the critical Shakespearians, can fail to guess, at least, what difficulties surround an adventurous editor who proposes to issue a new edition of the famous dramas. In the absence of any authoritative text, an editor is driven to read all that his predecessors have done, discovered, or invented; to collate quartos and folios; to compare various "readings;" to estimate the value of endless emendations; and in scores of cases either to abandon a passage as hopelessly obscure, or to venture upon some suggestion which will be sure to bring his brother editors upon him, and cause him to be suspected and denounced. Perhaps the most difficult and thankless task for any literary man to undertake is an edition of Shakespeare; and many who have entered on the field will be inclined to join in Mr. Collier's complaint, that until they did so they did not know that they "had an enemy in the world."

Heavy as Mr. Staunton's task has been, and protracted as such labours necessarily are, we must congratulate him on his untired energy during a period of nearly three years, and on the very successful result of his editorial labours. To do justice to the merits of his work would require far larger space than we can spare, even for so important a contribution to modern literature; and we must content ourselves with noticing only a very few of the hundreds of passages we had marked in examining nearly three thousand double-columned pages. The "notes and emendations" of the editor have to some extent suffered from the crowding of the pages with pictorial illustrations; and many of the most important and most valuable notes are compressed into two or three short but pregnant lines. The chief characteristics of Mr. Staunton's editing are a most conservative reverence for the old text, whenever it is capable of illustration by any parallel passage; a most careful attention to the punctuation and spelling, by which difficulties are often removed; a strong and energetic opposition to all notes and emendations not absolutely needed, and which only tend to make commonplace what was clear before to any patient and intelligent reader; and a very modest way of suggesting new readings of disputed passages by the slightest possible changes of the spelling, the punctuation, or the division of the words. We purpose, therefore, to class the literary peculiarities of the present work under such heads as these: NEW READINGS OR EMENDATIONS, EXPLANATIONS AND ILLUSTRATIONS, CORRECTIONS OF MINOR ERRORS, AND CRITICAL REMARKS.

In his NEW READINGS, Mr. Staunton is singularly fortunate; and while some editors have earned an honourable name by one emendation, he has a claim for very many of great and undoubted excellence, and which must take their places in all future editions of Shakespeare as absolutely beyond dispute. Many of these need no remark, but will strike every reader as at once simple, apposite, and clear.

COMMON READING.	MR. STAUNTON.
Sing, syren, for thyself and I will dote;	Sing syren, for thyself and I will dote;
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden	Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden
hairs,	hairs,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie;	And as a <i>bride</i> I'll take thee, &c.

Com. of Errors, iii. 2.

For *bride* (says Mr. Staunton) I am responsible. The authentic copy reads *bed*, which was transformed to *bed* in the second folio, and this has been followed in every edition since. (Vol. I. p. 129.)

This his good melancholy oft began  
On the catastrophe and heel of pastime,  
When it was out:—*let me not live*, quoth  
    he.

This his good melancholy oft began  
On the catastrophe and heel of pastime,  
When *wit* was out,—*let me not live*, quoth  
    he.

All's Well That Ends Well, i. 3.

When what was out? (asks Mr. Staunton). The commentators are mute. Does not the whole tenor of the context tend to show that it is a misprint of *wit*? With this simple change, and supposing the ordinary distribution of the lines to be correct, the purport would be, "Often toward the end of some *spiritual* disport, when *wit* was exhausted, he would say," &c. (Vol. II. p. 10.)

Then honour be but a goal to my will;  
This day I'll rise or else add ill to ill.

Then honour be but *equal* to my will;  
This day I'll rise or else add ill to ill.

Pericles, ii. 1.

The old reading (says Mr. Staunton) is alike repugnant to sense and harmony. Surely we should read (as above), as he had just before said, "*Were my fortunes equal to my desires.*" (Vol. II. p. 193.)

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,  
The season's difference; as the icy fang  
And churlish chiding of the winter wind,  
Which when it bites and blows upon my  
    body

Here feel we *yet* the penalty of Adam  
The season's difference: *At* the icy fang  
And churlish chiding of the winter wind,  
Which when it bites and blows upon my  
    body

Even till I shrink with cold, I smile and  
    say,  
This is no flattery, &c.

Even till I shrink with cold—I smile,  
    and say  
This is no flattery, &c.

As You Like it, ii. 2.

The Duke (says Mr. Staunton) is contrasting the dangers and sophistications of a court life with the safety and primitive simplicity of their sylvan state; and glories in the privilege of undergoing Adam's penalty—"the season's difference." (Vol. II. p. 138.)

Many other emendations of Mr. Staunton's deserve a notice here, but we can only refer to two or three more, and those very briefly. In "Measure for Measure" (iv. 5), "For my authority beares of a credent bulk" (which has been amended to "beares off," and "beares so," and "beares such" "a credent bulk"), Mr. Staunton felicitously suggests "*rears* of a credent bulk"—a small but admirable change. In the famous "woolish gown," (Coriolanus, ii. 3). Mr. Staunton, taking the "woolish tongue" of the second folio, suggests "throng" as the probable lection—applied of course to the mob, and not to the dress. In Cymbeline (iii. 4), where "That nothing-gift of differing multitudes" has puzzled editors, Mr. Staunton's reading, "*differing altitudes*," best meets the difficulty, and is in perfect harmony with the other speeches of Imogen to the young mountaineers. The troublesome lines in "Hamlet" (iii. 4) on that

Monster custom who all sense doth eat  
Of habit's devil is angel yet in this,

seems to us greatly if not perfectly explained by the reading, slight but singular, "*Of* habit's devil"; as the antithesis with "*is angel yet in this*" is admirably preserved.

One of the most puzzling passages in the dramas of Shakespeare is probably in "Timon of Athens" (v. 3), where the soldier enters seeking Timon, and exclaims:

By all description this should be the place.  
Who's here? speak, ho?—No answer? What is this?  
[Reads] TIMON IS DEAD!—*who hath outbreathed his span,—*  
*Some beast—read this; there does not live a man.*

Mr. Staunton very properly says:

Of the many erroneous interpretations of Shakespeare's text for which his commentators are responsible, none perhaps is so remarkable, and at the same time so supremely ridiculous, as that into which they have lapsed with regard to the above passage. Not perceiving—that it seems scarcely possible from the lines themselves and their context to miss—that this couplet is an inscription by Timon to indicate his death and to point to the epitaph on his tomb, they have invariably printed it as a portion of the soldier's speech, and thus represented him as misanthropical as the hero of the piece! Nor was this absurdity sufficient, "As," says Warburton, "the soldier had yet only seen the rude pile of earth heaped up for Timon's grave, and not the inscription upon it," we should read, "Some beast *reared* this," and he prints it accordingly. And because "our poet certainly would not make the soldier call on a beast to read the inscription before he had informed the audience that he could not read it himself, which he does afterwards," Malone adopts Warburton's reading; and every editor since follows his judicious example.

In EXPLANATIONS AND ILLUSTRATIONS from parallel passages in Shakespeare and contemporary authors these volumes are so rich, that we find it difficult to select, and may perhaps not give the best examples, from so large a number. In Henry IV. (i. 4), the line,

Thy father bears the *type* of King of Naples,

is illustrated by a note referring to the examples of "*type*" used for "crown," as in "Richard III." (iv. 4),

The high imperial *type* of this world's glory;

and in "Macbeth" (iv. 1), where the "round and top of sovereignty" should surely be read "round and *type* of sovereignty." In "Timon of Athens" (ii. 2), "ingeniously I speak" is shown to be "ingeniously I speak;" as also in "Taming of the Shrew" (i. 1), where "a course of learning and ingenious studies" evidently refers to the "*ingenuas artes*." The "point of war," also, in "Henry IV." (iv. 1), is shown to need no anonymous annotator's meddling, as the phrase is found in Green's "Orlando Furioso," (Dyce's), p. 19; in Peele's "Edward I." (1593, act i. 1); and in Shirley's "Duke's Mistress" (act iv. 5). In "Cymbeline" (i. 6), "all the talents" is clearly shown to mean "incalculable riches," and to make the passage clear, which the interpretation "accomplishments" can never effect. One of the most remarkable of all the "Explanations and Illustrations" is to be found in that passage in "The Winter's Tale" (ii. 1), where Mr. Staunton



shows that every preceding editor has missed the meaning of a very simple word. Leontes, when saying he will keep his stables where he lodges his wife, uses the word "keep" in its not uncommon sense of "guard" or "fasten," and thus fully and perfectly explains the sense of this remarkable passage, to the meaning of which we need not further allude. In another very difficult passage in the same play (i. 2), if Mr. Staunton does not clear up the meaning perfectly, he does more than most men have done, in his note that "affection" is used in the sense of "imagination," the influence of which on the future offspring is so well known to all, except apparently the previous critics of this crucial passage. In the few other cases to which we shall allude, Mr. Staunton has cleared away the mist from several passages with very great success, as, for example, by reminding us that the word "civil" meant "cruel," as it evidently does in "Twelfth Night" (iii. 4)—"he is so sad and civil;" and in "Much Ado about Nothing" (ii. 1) and "Romeo and Juliet" (i. 1), where "civil" means "cruel, sour, or bitter;" as in the "Scornful Lady" of Beaumont and Fletcher too. The best example of admirable explanation we can refer to is the well-known phrase in "Macbeth" (i. 2), "And catch, with his surcease, success." Here, when reminded by our learned editor that "success" is not to be taken in its modern sense of "prosperity," but, according to its usual acceptance in Shakespeare's day, as "sequel, what follows," it must be perceived at once that to "catch with his surcease success" is no more than an enforcement of "trammel up the consequence;" the meaning obviously being that "if the assassination were an absolutely final act, and could shut up all consecution, be the be-all and the end-all, even of this life only, we would run the hazard of a future state." Still one other word in this great tragedy deserves a note—the phrase "now may convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty" (iv. 3), where Mr. Staunton shows that no change and no explanation is needed, as the word is used in precisely the same sense (of "managing anything by stealth"), not only in a contemporary book, but in the very history from which the incidents of the tragedy were taken.

The ILLUSTRATIONS from parallel passages are so numerous, that we cannot spare space for one half of the number we have marked, and can only briefly refer to some which appear to us the most original, if not the best. In "Henry VIII." (v. 3), the Tribulation of Tower-hill is proved to be not a "Puritanical meeting-house," as Johnson suspected, but the familiar name of the "longshore men" of Limehouse. In "Cymbeline" (i. 1), the phrase, till now obscure, "still seem as" is read "still seemers" or "ever dissemblers," who surround the King; and the lection is supported by the word "seemers" in a similar passage in "Measure for Measure" (i. 4). Again, in "Hamlet" (iii. 1), the well-known "take arms against a sea of troubles" (although ingeniously amended by Mr. Singer into "array of troubles") is evidently the true reading, and not uncommon at the time, as shown by a new example. Many phrases, such as "a touch more rare" ("Cymbeline," i. 1), are fully illustrated by passages ("Macbeth," iii. 2; "Troilus and Cressida," iii. 3), and several others, in which its singular and varied meaning is admirably shown. Many, too, of the minor archaisms of Shakespeare, which modern editors have striven to amend, are left untouched, and shown to be easily intelligible to any well-read student. Many of these passages are dismissed in a line or two—sufficient to explain, but scarcely sufficient for us to quote; but the reader of the dramas who is not well read in Elizabethan literature will thank the editor for his timely aid and incessant care.

One remarkable example of Mr. Staunton's editorial care and special qualifications for his labour is to be found in the numerous references he makes to the history and customs of the stage. In "Hamlet" particularly he has studied not merely the words, but the arrangement of the play, and has made some few changes which almost all readers will approve. In act ii. sc. 2 he makes Hamlet read from his book the words "For if the sun," &c.; in the third act, too, he gives the names Gonzaga and Baptista, instead of the usual "P. King and P. Queen;" and he gives us a very novel and valuable note (Vol. III. p. 402) on the modifications of the Elizabethan drama by the necessity imposed on the actors of performing many of the duties done in our own day by the "supers" of the stage. The often-made objection to Hamlet's "dragging out the body of Polonius" is explained in accordance with this note, and the rather coarse expression put into his mouth (although not uncommon at the time) was doubtless inserted as an excuse for the removal of the body from the stage. Here, too, let us remark that Mr. Staunton has very judiciously given, in a note, the scene between Horatio and the Queen (from the 1603 quarto), which has an important bearing on the much-controverted question of Gertrude's guilt or innocence of her first husband's death.

The CORRECTIONS (under which head we include the many minute changes in punctuation, spelling, and transposition of words which so greatly elucidate the text) are so numerous as to defy classification or arrangement, and some only of the most important must be given. Sometimes by the change of the place of a comma, sometimes by the division of a word, sometimes the transposition of words in the same or the following line, very difficult passages are fully explained. As a few examples, taken almost at random, we find, in the "Comedy of Errors" (i. 1), "unseen inquisitive" easily transformed into "inquisitor;" in "Richard II." (i. 3) "It boots thee not to be compassionate," is made good sense at once, as "to become passionate;" in "Hamlet" (v. 2) "the point envenomed too" is made far more

effective by the simple change to "the point—envenomed too!" in "Julius Cæsar" (ii. 2) "a woman well-reputed, Cato's daughter," reads far better as "a woman well-reputed Cato's daughter," and is in perfect harmony with the other words, "being so fathered and so husbanded." In "Henry V." (iii. 6) the words "and, for achievement, offer us his ransom," read far better as "and 'fore achievement," &c. In "Henry VIII." (ii. 2), Mr. Staunton not only condemns the earlier emendations of the words "that quarrel Fortune," but ventures on an emendation into "squirrel Fortune," with which, although supported by an apposite quotation, we regret we cannot agree. Of these minor changes, many of which are very ingenious and admirable, the reader will find many scattered through the volumes, and will often be surprised that so small a chink should let in so much light on dark and doubtful lines.

The CRITICAL REMARKS throughout the volumes, although often very brief, are valuable guides to the general reader, and extremely satisfactory to all who wish to have a text as pure and clear as care and skill can make it. In the conservative spirit which all editors of Shakespeare ought to show in the highest degree, Mr. Staunton denounced (even before the recent revelations of the Museum authorities) the so-called new lines for which the Perkins Folio was the sole authority. Some of these new lines were so plausible as to deceive many ordinary readers, and to induce a belief that, if they were not really genuine, they were at least important and valuable aids in making passages of doubtful meaning clear. Perhaps the most remarkable interpolation was in "The Winter's Tale" (v. 3):

I am but dead stone looking upon stone;

upon which Mr. Staunton remarks (Vol. III. p. 250):

To a reader of taste and sensibility, the art by which the emotions of Leontes are developed in this situation, from the moment when with an apparent feeling of disappointment he first beholds the "so much wrinkled statue," and gradually becomes impressed, amazed, enthralled, till, at length, borne along by a wild tumultuous throng of indefinable sensations, he reaches that grand climax where, in delirious rapture, he clasps the figure to his bosom, and faintly murmurs, "O! she's warm!" must appear consummate. Mr. Collier and his annotator, however, are not satisfied. To them the eloquent abruptness,

—but that, methinks, already—

What was he that did make it?

is but a blot; and so, to add "to the force and clearness of the speech of Leontes," they stem the torrent of his passion in mid-stream, and make him drivel out,

Would I were dead, but that, methinks, already

I am but dead stone looking upon stone!

Can anything be viler? Conceive Leontes whimpering of himself as "dead," just when the quick pulsation of his heart could have been heard! and speaking of the statue as a "stone," at the very moment when, to his imagination, it was flesh and blood! Was it thus Shakespeare wrought? The insertion of such a line in such a place is absolutely monstrous, and implies both in the forger and the utterer an entire incompetence to appreciate the finer touches of Shakespeare's genius. But it does more, for it betrays the most discreditable ignorance of the current phraseology of the poet's time. When Leontes says:

Would I were dead but that, methinks, already,

Mr. Collier's annotator, and Mr. Collier, and all the advocates of the interpolated line, assume him to mean "I should desire to die only that I am already dead, or holding converse with the dead;" whereas, in fact, the expression "Would I were dead," &c., is neither more nor less than an imprecation equivalent to "Would I may die," &c.; and the King's real meaning in reference to Paulina's remark that he will think anon it moves, is, "May I die if I do not think it moves already." In proof of this take the following examples, which might easily be multiplied a hundredfold, of similar forms of speech:

And would I might be dead

If I in thought.—*Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 1.

Would I had no being,

If this salute my blood a jot.—*Henry VIII.*, ii. 3.

Several other examples are given which we need not quote; and we pass from this effective criticism to remark that, while Mr. Staunton differs so widely from Mr. Collier, he admits that some few good readings are to be found in the Perkins Folio, and that he is willing and ready to allow his fellow-editors the honours due to their industry and care. In many passages, which we cannot and perhaps need not quote, he acknowledges the labours of his predecessors; and, as we have already seen, has done enough in elucidating the text of Shakespeare to enable him to claim a high place amongst them. In several cases he has explained allusions which have been passed over by others, as in "The Winter's Tale" (iv. 3), where he is the first to show that "hand-fast" means "main-prize," "at large only on security given;" and in "Measure for Measure" (v. 1), where he proves that "gloze" should not be substituted for "close," which is found in similar phrases in "Julius Cæsar" (iii. 1), "Titus Andronicus" (v. 2), and other contemporary works.

Among the general merits of Mr. Staunton's book we must mention the scrupulous attention he has given to the collation of the early texts, and the care he has shown in noting all differences between the folios and the early quartos. This heavy and thankless task, and the very complete glossarial index, will probably not secure to the industrious editor the honour his long labours deserve. It is indeed much to be regretted that so much critical acumen, so many happy emendations, so great a store of archaeological learning, should be consigned to these massive volumes, whose pictorial accessories will probably carry them into general readers' rather than students' hands. Although the volumes are cheap, when their contents are considered, we cannot help hoping that Mr. Staunton may hereafter give us the result of his many years of Shakespearean study in a smaller and compacter, if not a cheaper, work. A good library edition, in which the only pictorial illustrations should be archaeological

rather than artistic, and explanatory rather than decorative, would secure a large popularity; and Mr. Staunton has all the qualifications and all the materials for the editorship of such a work.

We have left ourselves but little space to speak of the well-edited Poems and the elaborate Life of Shakespeare, or of the preface by the editor, explaining the nature of his work, the means at his command, and the methods adopted in the formation of the text. The Life—the materials for which are necessarily scanty—is the best we have yet seen. It may read rather dryly after the romantic biography by Mr. Knight; but great care has been taken to include only undoubted and indubitable facts. Since the issue of the present work commenced, the suspicions which surrounded many of the documents discovered by Mr. Collier have become certainties, and a large number of documents received as genuine by every recent biographer of Shakespeare have been proved to be modern fabrications of the most worthless kind. While Mr. Staunton was questioning the genuineness of the Perkins annotations, the inquiry extended, and has destroyed the prestige of many documents which would have been incorporated in the Life. He has, however, been rewarded by the honour of introducing some new and genuine papers, recently found in the Rolls Chapel, relating to the dramatist's property and family affairs. These papers are given as an appendix, and confirm the tradition that Lady Anne Barnard, the poet's granddaughter, took from Stratford many of the poet's papers, which are now probably irrecoverably lost. As the papers in question, relating to the final dispersion of the poet's property, are now for the first time published, they lend considerable interest to this part of the work. The names, dates, and references in the Life are given with the fullest and utmost care, and details of the spurious Shakespeare papers "discovered" by Mr. Collier form a valuable appendix to the Life.

During the progress of his work Mr. Staunton has had the satisfaction of seeing the Perkins Folio annotations introduced at his own personal request to competent palæographers, who have confirmed the suspicions which he entertained, with the late Mr. Singer, Mr. Halliwell, Mr. Dyce, Dr. Ingleby and others, that the famous "notes and emendations" were mere modern frauds. Technical and scientific evidence (as our columns have fully shown) have left no doubt that not only are the Perkins annotations modern fabrications, but that a very large number of documents hitherto regarded as genuine are the results of extensive and systematic fraud. Mr. Staunton has reason to be proud at finding his strong convictions confirmed before his long and arduous editorial labours were concluded, and well merits the leisure and repose so needful after so laborious, so extensive, and so exhausting a task.

### HISTORY.

*History of the Christian Church to the Reformation.* From the German of Professor KURTZ. With Emendations and Additions, by the Rev. ALFRED EDERSHEIM, Ph.D., Author of "History of the Jewish Nation." Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark. 8vo. pp. 528.

OUR GERMAN NEIGHBOURS are never tired of working in the mines of literature, and we often wonder where they find a market for their productions. They have lately published very numerous works on the history of the Church; and in the form of manuals we have two before us, rendered into English within a few years—Guericke's Manual, comprising the first six centuries; and that of Hase, brought down to modern times. Each of these is in one volume, like the work before us. It is not a great deal in their praise to say that all these compendiums are very superior to Mosheim, both as to spirit and arrangement, although the latter still keeps its place in some college and episcopal examinations. As Mosheim is so dry and repulsive to students as to have laid the foundation, in many instances, for a dislike of Church history all through life, we should be glad to find he was disused in every examination paper in Great Britain and Ireland.

When we speak of Mosheim being unattractive, it must not be supposed that the volume before us will be found to be light reading, or such a book as can be read continuously through. Yet it is more capable of yielding interest to the general reader than would appear to be the case at first sight. Of course, the authorities are very numerous, often occupying great part of the page; yet the text is lucid, and facts are grouped together so as to gain and fix the attention. The introduction and a sketch of preparatory history occupy nearly sixty pages, and they are very perspicuous, though brief. Among the topics treated of in the introduction we find the following: Object of Church History, its Arrangement, its Sources, its Auxiliary Sciences, its Literary History at various periods, and the Periods of its Development. It will be seen at once that all this indicates more of philosophy than is found in the older Church historians. In the Preparatory History we find the following subjects discussed, *inter alia*: Survey of the History of the World, Primeval Preparation for Salvation, Religious Life among the Heathen, Greek Philosophy, Social Condition of Heathen Countries, Communications between Judaism and Heathenism, &c. &c. These prefatory chapters would be highly valuable by themselves, and when they are carefully read it is surprising what a breadth and importance are at once imparted to the history of the Church. Thus, when speaking of the Sources of Church History, it is said that they are both primary and secondary, the first being monuments and documents, the second traditions, and

extracts from, or treatises bearing reference to, original sources which have since been lost. The documents are such as acts and decrees of councils, the *res gestæ* and official publications of the Popes, the rules of monastic orders, liturgies, confessions of faith, letters, reports, sermons, and doctrinal treatises, &c. Under all the heads thus given the various existing documents are given. Under the head of "Different Directions apparent in Church History" we find the following heads: Literature, History of the Papacy, History of Monastic Orders, History of Councils, Ecclesiastical Law, Archaeology, History of Dogmas, Symbolics, Patrology and History of Literature, Lives of the Saints. These intimations of what may be found in this volume will be sufficient to show the reader how much more scientific and more full this history is than some which have been long in use.

The translator of this volume, Dr. Edersheim, in a short preface, tells us what he has attempted to perform; for the title speaks of "emendations and additions." We had rather, as a rule, that a translator should neither add to, nor subtract from, the author whom he introduces. In order to adapt the work to British readers, the translator says it will be necessary, while following Professor Kurtz in his accurate researches on the German Reformation, to detail, with the same care and fullness, the history of the Calvinistic Churches. This remark, indeed, applies to a second volume, which is preparing; but in the present one, "where necessary, slight modifications have been made and expressions altered or omitted, where Dr. Kurtz's Lutheran prepossessions have led him beyond the limits of strict historical evidence." The literature of the subject has also been carefully revised, and, to a certain extent, supplemented. The translator has also added portions, for he tells us that he alone is responsible for the following portions of the volume, viz., The Life of Wycliffe, his Theology, the Lollards, the Sketch of the System of Huss, the Bohemian Brethren, and Humanism in England and Scotland. It may be necessary to say that by Humanism is meant classical literature, and what is called *Humanity* in the Scotch Universities.

The translator speaks with much good sense of the aims of Church history. It is one of the most important studies, yet least cultivated of any, in the theological curriculum. The history of the Church presents its life, its development, and its limitations, the attacks of its enemies, and the watchful care of its Head. Then how many pleasant delusions and long-cherished prejudices are swept away by an impartial examination of the facts recorded! In many respects the introduction of the Gospel has been "a sending a sword upon the earth," and the history of the Church is a continual struggle. Now to make oneself acquainted with all this is surely one of the most interesting and important pursuits, and we are bound to say that this volume will afford much useful aid to those who are earnestly entering upon it.

### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

*Through the Tyrol to Venice.* By Mrs. NEWMAN HALL. London: James Nisbet and Co. pp. 388.

*How we Spent the Autumn; or, Wanderings in Brittany.* By the Authoress of "The Timely Retreat." London: Richard Bentley. pp. 342.

*Adventures and Observations on the West Coast of Africa and its Islands.* By the Rev. CHAS. W. THOMAS. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co. pp. 342.

THE GROUND OVER WHICH MRS. NEWMAN HALL travelled is probably not new to many of her readers; but it is a field which is replete with interest, and in which the traveller, the politician, and the artist will find inexhaustible subjects of contemplation. The outline of her journey passes from England through Brussels, to Nuremberg, Augsburg, Munich, thence through the Tyrol by the Lago di Garda into Italy, Verona, Venice, and home again through the Tyrol. As a travelling companion the lady is useful enough; though, it must be confessed, her descriptions are didactic enough for the pages of a guide-book. Not much effort of the fancy, for instance, is to be discerned in the following brief description of the artistic glories of Munich:

We now drove to the Hall of Fame, on the race-course. It is an open Doric building, forming three sides of a quadrangle. Between the columns are seen busts of distinguished men. Among them are the artists Albert Durer, and Holbein the pride of Germany, and long the favourite of Henry the Eighth—Tilly, the victor in thirty-six battles, the great opponent of Gustavus Adolphus, but who declared it more honourable not to be beaten by him than to be victorious over other men—J. P. Richter, the humorous and philosophical novelist—Adam Kraft, the sculptor of Nuremberg, and other worthies. In the middle of the quadrangle stands a colossal bronze statue of Bavaria, sixty-one feet in height. It was modelled by Schwanthaler, and is raised on a pedestal twenty-eight feet high. A lion stands at her side, a sword is in her right hand, while in her left she holds aloft a chaplet wherewith to crown the meritorious. This fine statue looks best when you get near it; at a distance the arrangement of the hair appears like an ugly helmet. N. and W. H. ascended the hundred and twenty-eight steps inside, and from her eye had a fine view of the surrounding country.

After dining in the garden of a large restaurant, where many were enjoying themselves under the trees, we drove to the Pinacothek, one of the finest galleries for pictures in Europe. Alas! we could only be there a few moments—so, with an involuntary exclamation at the enormous height of the porter, we ran through the vast rooms, hung with valuable paintings, just to see how much there was to examine at some future day. We took a glance at the corridor, which extends along one entire side of the building, and is divided into twenty-five



loggie, each beautifully painted in fresco, illustrating the history of the Fine Arts during the Middle Ages. We left Munich at five in the afternoon.

The visitor to Paris who should dispose of the Louvre and Versailles in one brief sentence might hope to equal this. In her descriptions of nature, our tourist is hardly more diffuse, and when she has likened a lake to "a shining jewel framed in a massive setting" she seems to have attained the limits of her imagination.

It is a common fault with lady tourists to dwell unnecessarily upon details, and Mrs. Newman Hall is not exempt from it. She is minutely particular in recording the most trivial personal adventures, what she had for her meals, how they were cooked, and when she found it necessary to put on an extra shawl. These matters may be, and no doubt are of great interest to herself; but we do not imagine that they will either assist the future tourist, or add to the stock of general knowledge respecting the countries through which the traveller has passed—which are, we imagine, the two great ends for which such books are written. We do not say that these little aids in swelling out a narrative need be rigorously excluded upon all occasions; but we do think that a book of travels ought not to consist mainly of such unimportant trivialities, and it certainly ought not to be permitted that the description of an inn supper should occupy more space than that of a mighty mountain.

Another feature in Mrs. Hall's style is the avidity with which she seizes the opportunity to drag in a bit of "sentiment," especially if it happen to be political. Thus, when she is passing through a Tyrolean village and sees the target for rifle practice, she bursts out suddenly with—

I hope the day is near when every Englishman will be a rifleman too. The practice is a manly and legitimate amusement, and does not necessarily foster warlike passions. The Tyrolese are a peace-loving people; but when their freedom is in danger, every hand is ready and true to defend their ancient right. Dare none attack us now? Who dare come, when joined to English pluck is the skill of a practised rifleman?

Of the matter-of-fact tendency of the lady's mind there is ample evidence in this brief entry, during the stay at Verona:

We did not trouble ourselves to see the so-called tomb of Juliet. There is strong evidence that it was but a washing trough some years ago.

Perhaps, however, the gravest objection to this volume is the number and frequency of its quotations. These excrescences upon originality, seldom advantageous, are positively abominable in a book of travels; and Mrs. Hall has treated us to an infinite number from Longfellow, Neander, Froude, D'Aubigné, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, the Rev. C. Kingsley, Sir Archibald Alison, Collins, Cowper, Ruskin, and Mr. Arthur Helps, *cum multis aliis*.

"How we Spent the Autumn" is the joint work of two young ladies, who have arrived at the opinion that a book on Brittany *by ladies* is a thing much needed. Books on the subject *by gentlemen* there are enough and to spare; but these are all walking tours, "which, though pleasant to read about, are impossible, at least for ladies, to imitate." Why this should be we know not. We have known young ladies of gentle blood who have made light of twelve or sixteen miles a day; and one of the pleasantest walking trips in Snowdonia we ever heard of was made by two "unprotected females," whose charms were only surpassed by their hardihood, and who performed the task with no heavier impedimenta than a little "en-tous-cas" and a large reticule.

To return, however, to Madeline and Rosalind Wallace-Dunlop, our Brittany heroines, and their little tour in what has been not unaptly termed the French Scotland. They certainly were more elaborate in the matter of baggage than our Welsh friends above referred to, seeing that they left Southampton encumbered with "a number of boxes, not to mention Rose the parrot, two piping bullfinches, a cageful of canaries, and a pony." They landed at Dinan, and proceeded by Rennes, Chateaubriant, Nantes, Vannes, Ploërmel, Josselin, Quimperlé, Quimper, St. Pol, and St. Malo. We do not, of course, propose to trace them throughout all the windings of their devious path; but give a few specimens of their lively and pleasant account of how they spent their time. Here is a specimen of Breton manners, certainly much more curious than attractive:

A strong red-haired girl was busily employed in cleaning all the decanters in use in the hotel; and as cider is always drunk instead of water, a goodly array stood before her. We could scarcely believe our eyes as to the material used in cleansing them; but Nora, having interrogated the girl, elicited the information that "nothing else was half so good as manure," with which she was energetically rubbing and shaking the bottles. Having rinsed them out, the whole of the debris was swept off with her hands on to the stone floor just at the entrance to the public saloon, and it was there left quietly to repose without any further attempt to remove it. We suggested various expedients in the shape of sand, clinders, &c., which the girl declared were useless compared with the article she patronised; but, seeing our astonishment, she began to grow a little uneasy, and promised to follow Lady Leslie's advice and try potato peelings on the next grand washing day. A gentleman, who like ourselves was waiting for a carriage, assure us that throughout Brittany we should find the same mode adopted for washing carafes; he was mistaken, however, I am happy to add, as it was in Brittany we learnt that any glass rubbed with water and sprigs of wall-pelletory is easily kept as bright and clean as crystal.

The young ladies do not seem to have formed a very high opinion of the prowess of French sportsmen:

These gentlemen are dressed in wonderfully theatrical and effective hunting costumes; but, though they seemed most energetic and excited on the subject of shooting, they did not appear to have been very successful in their sport, the fringed and knotted game-bags being very empty, and one gentleman told us he and two companions had only got three partridges and a rabbit between them. Some of these chasseurs held most animated conversations regarding their

sport, one gentleman asserting he had killed five partridges one morning; on which a young Breton, who was very downcast about his own success, declared "it was impossible."

When at Ploërmel our touresses, fresh from "Dinorah," inquired eagerly about the "Pardon" of that place, but found, to their astonishment, that it was quite unknown there.

Of course we inquired carefully about the "Pardon of Ploërmel," made famous just now in civilised circles by the opera of that name, but were assured there never had been a Pardon there at all; many travellers had come asking about the Pardon, but it was a mistake. Mademoiselle thought that the opera alluded to the world-famous pilgrimage of St. Anne, but the composer did not like to take the real name. I think the euphony of the alliteration attracted him. It almost seems as if the long occupation of Ploërmel by the English had given it a grave caste, a reflex of our national character; but certainly they have no Pardon or *fête* of any kind; and even their markets are conducted with gravity and decorum; whereas Josselin, though so near, is essentially different, both as regards its costume and the customs of its inhabitants. I have been since assured by a French gentleman that the site of the opera is a little village opposite to Brest, which has a very fine Calvary; but, after making many inquiries, the only town I could hear of answering his description was Plougastel, which boasts the handsomest Calvary in Finistère—probably in Bretagne.

All round here is the forest of Paimpont, better known to the students of King Arthur's legends and to the readers of Mr. Tennyson as the ancient forest of Broceliandé. All around are memories of Merlin and of the "lissome Vivien." They visit the fountain of Barenton.

Nora and I stepped down into the well to try the water, which under the moss was sweet, pure, and cold; but the descent was slippery and rather difficult, so, to enable Lady Leslie to taste it, I had to follow Vivien's example, and "make of mine own lady palm a cup." There is a treasure buried under the fountain; but Merlin predicted it will be discovered by two brothers, one of whom will thereupon kill the other. It is difficult to believe this is the "perilous fountain" so many poets have united in celebrating. Wace, in the twelfth century, speaks of the many-marvelled fountain, "Ki en Breitaigue est mult loée;" and a hundred years later, Huon de Meri, wishing to see the most curious thing in the country, comes to the famous forest of Broceliandé, and approaches the perilous fountain sword in hand; he finds it built of marble, shaded by trees, the water clear as silver, and an iron cup beside it; when he touches the water with the cup, such a storm arises, that the heavens open and paradise is visible. Calogrenant, one of Arthur's knights, searching for adventures, gallops up and down a whole day, "E ce fu à Broceliande. Une forest en une lande;" he finds a frightful being who guards the beasts of the forest by command of the holy father at Rome; this being shows the knight the fountain where the water is colder than marble, and shaded by lovely trees, which never lose their verdure. He, too, sees the iron cup fastened to a chain. Near him is a beautiful chapel, and a tree, which is the highest pine that grows on the earth; suspended to it is a golden basin, enriched with emeralds and rubies; "Plus flamboyant et plus vermeil, Que n'est au matin le soleil;" a knight comes forth and defies Calogrenant, but is defeated by him; with much more to the same effect.

To this wondrous fountain was brought the newly-born son of Butoir de la Montagne, who confided him, wrapped in gold and silken cloth, to the care of four knights, charging them to expose him at the fountain, and wait at a distance to hear what destiny the fairies would grant him; and the knights, accepting the charge, swore if they lost the infant they would submit to be hung up higher than ever bird has flown. The beauty of the child, as it lay under a chestnut tree, lighted up the wood; the fated hour approached, and three lovely ladies in white silken robes and golden crowns came to dance at the fountain, and, beholding the newly-born child, dowered him with many high and precious gifts; but decreed, alas! that he should be disappointed in love, and the lady of his thoughts should never return his devotion; then they kissed and left him; and the knights joyously carried back the treasure their seigneur had trusted to their care. As they galloped away, the ring of their gold and ivory horns woke up the furthest echoes of the forest—as may be read in the lovely fragment of a poem given us by Mr. Taya. In his book, "Broceliandé," you may also read how the valiant knight Ponthus called on this very spot a royal tournament, in honour of the fair Sidoine, daughter of the Duke of Bretagne, and all the knights who entered the lists hung up their shields on the trees round the fountain, and the plain, far and near, was covered with stately pavilions and bannered tents, and all the noblest dames and fairest damsels of Bretagne came to see the brave Ponthus (as a nameless knight) conquer, one after the other, all the seigneurs who challenged him, and send them as prisoners to the fair Sidoine; softening the pain of their defeat by telling them not to yield to him, but to the loveliest maiden in Bretagne, and then generously bestowed on his opponents the jewelled arms and collars of pearl which he had won in the East. The vision of the old romancer has vanished, but some mouldering remains of the tower of Ponthus are still left us to dream over, and a passage in the charter of Paimpont Abbey, of 1467, tells us that at Bellanton, truly, all these things happened.

Nothing is left of all these splendours; you look around with disenchanted eyes, to see only a wide-spread common and ruined spring: nay, the pines are still here, but they are small and scattered; and of the rare and beautiful herbs that embellished the spot none remain, unless it may be that regal Osmunda fern. "Est-ce vous, Barenton? Terre morte et sans voix, qui vous reconnaître sous vos noms d'autrefois?" We carried off, in remembrance of the spot, some of the baby pines that were growing round, in hopes that they might flourish at home; and as yet, they seem to thrive in foreign soil.

A pleasant and readable book this; graceful, ladylike, and full of reminiscences of good and select reading, without the slightest tinge of that colour which, when it manifests itself upon the female stocking, keeps all mankind in awe.

The Rev. Chas. Thomas's "Adventures and Observations on the West Coast of Africa" are entirely free from the vulgarity, and from very much of the exaggeration, which usually characterise the narratives of the travellers of his nation. Perhaps he draws a little too freely upon our credulity when he asserts that he is considered a weak negro who cannot hold a barrel of beef weighing two hundred pounds at arm's length; but, take him altogether, he by no means exceeds the ordinary privilege which common custom accords to travellers. The sphere of his adventures and observations embraces the West Coast of Africa, Madeira, Canary, Cape de Verd, and other of the African islands. The visit to Cape Coast Castle gives opportunity for the following account of the melancholy death of "L. E. L.":

She was found dead in her room on the morning of the 16th of October. A pall of mystery enshrouds that event which may never be raised. She left Mr. Maclean's room for her own, which was separated from his by a landing three feet wide, at seven o'clock; a few minutes after she sent her nurse, Mrs. Bailey, to her store-room for a pot of pomatum. When the nurse returned, she found, on attempting to re-enter the room, something against the door; she forced it open, and found Mrs. Maclean on the floor, in the agonies of death. Dr. Cobbold was immediately called, and was soon on the spot; but before he arrived every symptom of life had disappeared. A *post mortem* inquest was held, but nothing was elicited except that, on testimony of Mrs. Bailey, a vial, which had contained Scheele's preparation of prussic acid, was found in her hand.

The verdict of the coroner's inquest was "death by an over-dose of Scheele's preparation of prussic acid, taken inadvertently." She had been in the habit of taking this medicine as a preventive of spasms, to which she was subject.

It was currently reported and believed in England, at the time of her death, that her later letters to intimate friends contained intimations of unkindness toward her on the part of Mr. Maclean, and this gave rise to the supposition that she had put an end to her life by her own hands.

We can scarcely imagine that a man who had resided many years in Africa, and who had degraded himself by living in concubinage with a native woman, would make a congenial partner for so sensitive and refined a spirit as was L. E. L. True, he explained before their marriage the state of his previous life; but not until she came to Africa, and beheld the creatures of such attachments, and witnessed in others the debasing effects of such alliances, could she realise the degradation of such a life. Who knows but that in the object of her tender affections she may have discovered a divided heart; or at least that, as the effects of his previous habits, she found not in him that pure and delicate affection for which her nature pined? Under such circumstances, the prospects of a life in Africa to one who had received praise and admiration in the most brilliant and gifted circles of England must have been gloomy indeed.

On the other hand, the testimony of many letters to friends at home, in which she speaks pleasantly of her surroundings in Africa, and that of Mr. Cruikshank and others who knew her at the Castle, that she was generally cheerful and seemed happy in her domestic relations, are not to be esteemed lightly. Yet such testimony may be fully admitted without removing the impression, common in England and America at the time of her death, that she was unhappily married. If disappointed in her hopes of happiness in that relation, in which her sanguine and confiding nature taught her to expect her highest happiness, her pride would have kept the secret of that disappointment in the inmost sanctum of her soul, to be divulged only to the nearest and dearest, and to be buried with her among the arcana of the tomb.

The following account of the marriage state on the West Coast of Africa may possibly be new to our readers:

Of the romance of love and courtship but little is known in Africa. On arriving at the age of puberty, if he be a free-born person, the young man finds a few wives—the number in proportion to the means of his father—awaiting the time of their espousals; and to this number he may add any that he may have fallen in love with in the foolishness of his boyhood; provided that they are not betrothed to another, and provided, further, that he is able to pay the required dower, which varies from five to forty dollars. If he be a slave, he may find one or more appropriated to him, according to the taste of his master; and to these he may add according to his inclination and ability to purchase, and over those purchased he has perfect control; but at his death they become the slaves of his master. The wishes of the woman are seldom consulted. She is often purchased while still a child, and is told, when she is old enough to understand such things, that she is to forego all thought of others than the purchaser, and any disregard of this advice is punished as severely as though the marriage ceremony had been already performed.

African mothers are flattered to have suitors for their daughters while they are still young, and often dispose of them to the highest bidder, without the least respect to the appearance, age, or character of the buyer. The purchaser places a string of beads on the neck of the girl or child, and in case of the death of her mother before the child is of age, the husband expectant removes her to his home and places her under the guardianship of an old woman. Sometimes, however, a girl is lucky enough to find herself unsold when overtaken by the tender passion. She may then propose—for it is always leap year in Africa—and if the man of her choice has still a vacant chamber in his heart—capacious hearts these fellows have—and the means of buying her from her parents, a union is formed on the basis of mutual attachment. Sometimes a betrothed girl falls in love, and if the object of her regard can arrange matters with the husband by purchase, her marriage with him is allowed. This is often a delicate and difficult matter; but if the husband is old, or pretty well supplied, the affair is more easily consummated. Love, like hunger, will break through a stone wall; and unlawful amours are constantly occurring, notwithstanding the severity with which adultery is punished. The punishment of the woman, if her husband desire it, is mutilation; the nose, an ear, or a finger is taken off; the man, generally, is enslaved to the injured party. There is a difference in the domestic and social standing of the wives purchased as slaves, and those received by dower and the consent of parents. The latter may leave their husbands at any time, by the restoration of the dower with certain interest. The former are slaves for life; and the children of both are the property of the father. Among most tribes each wife is furnished with a hut, and the families dwell apart, but they are all under the supervision of the head wife, who is generally an old, and, from her position, an influential person.

*Apropos* of Madeira, Mr. Thomas confirms what every wine-drinker now believes, that the juice of the true grape is now as rare in that island as diamonds in Golconda. At one time Madeira sent fifteen thousand pipes of wine into the world; now

The wine in the island is in the hands of a few wealthy merchants, and is held at a price which is daily increasing. It is not a little remarkable that Madeira wine is as abundant in the American market as ever, and that it can be bought at any country store in the interior at a price which is lower than the present first cost in Madeira! If you doubt the genuineness of the article, examine—the label.

#### FICTION.

*Goethe in Strasbourg: a Dramatic Nouvellette.* By H. NOEL HUMPHREYS, author of "Stories by an Archæologist," &c. London: Saunders and Otley. 1860.

**E**VEN ENGLISH READERS must have been struck by the story of Goethe's love for Frederika, told in his autobiography, as one of the most charming episodes of that singular work. The glow of youthful passion is invested by every circumstance that can

enhance it. The pair of lovers—a brilliant young poet and a beautiful, innocent, and gifted maiden—move before us in an environment peopled by figures which made Goethe himself fancy that he had discovered in Alsace a reproduction of the home and family of the Vicar of Wakefield. To Goethe in his old age, when his autobiography was written, the reminiscences of that period were inexpressibly affecting. The work was dictated, after his usual fashion, to an amanuensis; and the voice of the autobiographer was strong and his language flowing, save when he described the period of his attachment for Frederika. Then, we are told, "his voice faltered, he hesitated, and, after a pause, continued in a lower and softer tone."

In Goethe literature, the "Frederika-episode" fills a place altogether disproportionate to its biographical value. Volumes have been written by our sentimental German friends to illustrate the vexed questions, "Ought Goethe to have married Frederika?" "Why did he not marry Frederika?" and so forth—problems which in our own more prosaic country might have been aided in their solution by an action for breach of promise. One German literary gentleman, if we remember rightly, more practical and more painstaking than his predecessors, even went the length of seeking out poor Frederika in her old age, and of eliciting from her the statement, "No other love could enter the heart that had once loved Goethe," an avowal which, of course, was published for the benefit of the students of Goethe's biography. This Sesenheim attachment forms the main subject of the volume with which Mr. Humphreys inaugurates the new species of literary composition on which he has bestowed the name of "dramatic nouvellette." Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, in some of his more recent fictions, has given the novel a more dramatic look by occasionally omitting the "Smith said," and the "replied Jones," with which ordinary novelists fill up the interstices of their dialogue, and by placing the names of his interlocutors in the margin. But even Sir Edward preserves a connecting narrative. This Mr. Humphreys has for the most part discarded. What little narrative or description he gives is merely a more or less extended stage direction. In these days of literary "stereo," when neither in form nor in spirit is there any tendency to innovate or to improve on the established, what Mr. Humphreys candidly confesses to be "but an experiment" will be allowed a fair trial. He has the additional claim to our attention that he does not speak boastfully or pretentiously of his new literary idea. He informs us in his preface—we beg pardon, his "preamble"—that he has been engaged in a "series of investigations" which have for their aim "a fuller comprehension of the causes and nature of the sudden advent of that truly national literature which was evolved in Germany towards the close of the last century," and that the composition of the present nouvellette was selected as "a pleasant task for the employment of a brief period of literary leisure." This quaintly-printed little volume, with its archaic elegance of external appearance, may be considered therefore, we presume, a "preamble" to a philosophical history of German literature from the pen of Mr. Humphreys.

Goethe has detailed pretty fully in his autobiography his student-life at Strasbourg; and out of the material thus furnished Mr. Humphreys has evoked a picture of Burschen existence to serve as a foil to the idyllic sweetness and serenity of the home of the Sesenheim pastor, the Alsatian "Vicar of Wakefield"—the sayings and doings of which are really very prettily delineated. That Mr. Humphreys has not been perfectly successful in making Goethe paint himself by word of mouth need scarcely be said, for how was perfect success to be expected in the bold attempt—one of which the author thus speaks in his preface:

In thus telling over again the love-tale of "Goethe and Frederika," supplying, as I have fancied them, the events, impulses, and sentiments which seem necessary to complete it, consistently with the characters of both the actors, I have not thought it any presumption to assign imaginary language to Goethe. It is not pretended that the language so imagined is, or could be, even from a much abler pen than mine, such as Goethe would have used under the same circumstances. It is simply my own language; and merely pretends to express what I, individually, imagine may have been the tone of his thought, under peculiar influences. I believe such an apology for making Goethe speak imaginary language was not necessary, in the face of the numerous precedents, both ancient and modern, in which various authors have made, not only poets, heroes, and philosophers, but even the gods themselves, hold lengthened discourses on a great variety of subjects. Nevertheless, I could not conclude my explanatory introduction without putting in a disclaimer, to meet any possible accusation of presumption in assigning thoughts and language to Goethe.

There is much, however, to praise even in this respect. The playfully anti-conventional tone of the poet-Bursch has a real flavour of early Goethean geniality about it. Where Mr. Humphreys seems to us chiefly to fail in his dramatic representation of Goethe is in his confusion of modes of thought and feeling belonging to different epochs. Thus, in the following passage, Goethe is made to broach, while making love to Frederika, his famous theory of the metamorphosis of plants, and to introduce a well-known saying of Schiller's when in the maturity of their intellects the two great poets first discussed the subject. The study-worn Faust talked once in very high language to his Gretchen, who, moreover, had provoked it by inquiring about her lover's religion; but we doubt whether Goethe ever could have discoursed in the following strain to his blue-eyed Alsatian maiden:



Goethe.—You say that in a country life one may so soon know all that a small place like this can teach. You are deceived; we are heedlessly treading wisdom under foot at every step.

And, as he spoke, he plucked a small green sprig from an early-flowering shrub.

Here is a knowledge mine, even in this little flower; your well-learned father has taught you both its science-name and its popular name, but have you ever thought of the strange metamorphoses evolved in its existence?

Frederika.—I have thought of its beauty, and of its many sweet associations, as one of our fête flowers. But what of its "metamorphoses?"

Goethe.—Perhaps my theory is only the dream of a would-be poet, but it may be the germ of a new light in science; a young friend, to whom I showed a drawing illustrating my theory, said, "it is not an observation; it is an idea." These green leaves, then, are but rudimental flowers; the flowers themselves but developed leaves; the fruit is the perfected vital principle in the plant, containing within it the principle of another life. The stages of development are like those of human, and every other class of life,—the seed is infancy, the expanding leaves youth, the opening blossom manhood, the fruit maturity; each state being but a changed form of the preceding one.

Frederika.—This is very beautiful; but where are your proofs?

Goethe.—They would be too long to detail now, my pretty Frederika; but there are such exquisite analogies in other kinds of life as enable us to dispense with the necessity of further proof.

He said this, seeing a butterfly fluttering over a tuft of pinks, and pointed to it.

The series of metamorphoses which that beautiful insect undergoes before attaining to its perfect state is so similar to that of the plant, and his last stage so flower-like, that the analogy is nearly perfect.

Frederika.—These things seem true; but if so, how is it that the world has been so long learning these beautiful lessons of wisdom?

Goethe.—Knowledge, like all else, Frederika, is progressive. The world itself was not made once and for ever; it was made—and is still making. The great principles of its primeval life are as potent as ever, and are ever issuing forth in new forms and new metamorphoses; producing for ever fresh problems for the brain of man to solve.

Frederika.—Ah now, Herr Goethe, you are leading towards a precipice of speculation that I dare not approach.—Speak of things that I can understand more clearly.

Frederika's apostrophe, our readers will agree with us, was decidedly reasonable.

The sub-episode, as it were, of the French dancing-master's daughters, also told by Goethe in his autobiography, is introduced with decided and general dramatic effect by Mr. Humphreys, and from it he borrows a fictitious but ingenious solution of the old problem why Goethe did not marry Frederika. The jealous Olampe, who loves Goethe with a passion which is not returned, is supposed to visit Sesenheim, curious to see her more fortunate rival, as Rebecca wished to behold Rowena. Frederika had arranged to send Goethe a token by a certain hour, that very night, if she intended to accept his offered hand. Little thinking to whom she gives it, she entrusts it to the wayfaring maiden who has asked her for a draught of water, and who is returning straight to Strasburg. The jealous Olampe drops the token into the pail of water from which she has quenched her thirst. Goethe, receiving nothing, fancies himself rejected, and Frederika finds too late that her messenger has deceived her. With her heart-broken but magnanimous surrender of her lover, as one of whom and whose future brilliant career she is not worthy, the curtain drops on this dramatic nouvette. It is but a trifle, a "fantasie-stück," yet it is so gracefully written, so carefully worked out, and displays such genuine literary talent and appreciation of the German mind and heart, that we shall look forward with hope to some more serious and solid treatment by Mr. Humphreys of the history or biography of German literature.

### RELIGION.

*Alpha and Omega; or, a Series of Scripture Studies.* By the Rev. GEO. GILFILLAN. London: Hall and Virtue.

SCRIPTURE can never be too much studied, if only it be rightly studied. This work from the pen of Mr. Gilfillan is as a whole, perhaps, the very best that he has ever issued to the public. It in some degree resembles the "Bards of the Bible;" only in the present instance the leading events of Scripture history are selected for discussion, instead of the poetry of the Scriptures, as exemplified in the chronological succession of the great Hebrew bards and prophets. From this the reader will immediately understand the breadth and extent of the scheme, Alpha and Omega significantly typifying its vast range. There are twenty-one studies in all, in which the whole "progress of God's work, and of the development of Divine truth," are portrayed. It forms no part of our purpose to transfer to our columns the table of contents, and so methodically to comment upon each chapter of the series. It is better to make a few general comments, accompanied with extracts, and so to illustrate, as far as may be, the work before us.

Some objections have been made to the style adopted by Mr. Gilfillan in his previous works, as chargeable with mannerism, with affectation of originality, and the use of unauthorised words. Partly we agree to this, and partly we dissent from it. The man is original, and, labouring under that misfortune, he must be guilty of expressing himself more or less in a manner corresponding to it. But in the true sense of mannerism, or aping that which which is external to himself, there is no appearance of it in anything that he has ever written, to the best of our recollection. But of the use of some unauthorised words we do find a sprinkling, whether arising from hasty composition or some other cause it is difficult to say, as for instance "alongst," "to shy the task," to "slump," all which are words that ought certainly never to have found admittance. But these instances

in the present work are very few, and the general tenor of the style is easy, copious, lucid, and yet at times ornate. It would have been well, however, if only to gratify students and scholars, that references should have been appended to the numerous quotations with which the book is studded: a happy thought always seems like a cuckoo's voice, a beautiful but unappropriated thing, until we know the name of the utterer.

Every study in the series contains so much valuable comment, that it is difficult to make a decisive selection and say this one or that is the best; but perhaps, on the whole, the finest passages are contained in the second volume, in "Sinai and its Fiery Law," "The Deaths of Aaron and Moses," and the "Prophetic Protest." The Death of Aaron is excellent, coupled as it is with the glorious scenery of Mount Hor and the congregation of the tribes of the people of God drawn up in long array and breathless silence at the base of the mountain; and we feel that the man who can so write has studied the Hebraic records and dwelt upon their poetic aspects long and lovingly, until he himself has caught the spirit and has learnt to breathe forth an almost prophetic message. The passage alluded to is too long for quotation here, but will be found at page 135. There is a dreamy beauty of reflection in the following:

Yet Moses submits to the will of God. Perhaps he felt that he had been witnessing a rehearsal, so to speak, of his own death; and, as he stood on Hor, a thought of Pisgah came o'er his prophetic soul. It was a strange yet noble appointment that these two brothers should both die on mountains, and die at the word of God. Moses had gathered his greatest glory from a mountain, and on a mountain he must end his course. Aaron, too (whose name signifies a mountaineer), is promoted in a similar way. . . . Towering all their life long above their fellows, they must be exalted too in death.

Jesus too, he remarks, died on a hill, Calvary, and rose from one, Mount Olivet.

In the "Angelic Revolt" of the first volume there are many reflections and paragraphs conveyed in the spirit of Milton, which, in truth, is only the spirit of the Pentateuch in an artistic rendering; so, at page 144, we have a description of the Pisgah view, which Milton himself would not have disdained to acknowledge and incorporate.

Such a tantalising yet inspiring view has Moses of Canaan. There it spreads out its waves of "milk and honey." Yonder is Eschol, with all its grapes, a few of which he had seen so large as to be borne on a staff; yonder the cities of the Amorites, walled up to heaven, tempting to the eye of one who, though old, is yet at heart a warrior; yonder the Dead Sea, the eruption of which he had described, but which he had never before seen; yonder a hundred hills, Carmel, Tabor, Gilboa, Olivet, and the rest, islanded amidst plains of fertility and groves of beauty; yonder the fields where once lowed the cattle of Jacob, and the high places where smoked the altars of Abraham; yonder Jericho with its palms, Bashan with its pastures, the Lake of Galilee with its blue waters, Jordan winding and turning through its banks, as if in an agony of reluctance to leave a land so fair; one gleam just visible of the distant Mediterranean or "utmost sea;" and in the far north, crossing the magnificent landscape, Mounts Hermon and Lebanon, with their cedars and clouds. And between him and this there stretches only a step, and runs only a river. But that step he cannot take, and that river he cannot cross.

In describing the prophets, "those ghostlike figures, who come we hardly know whence, like the creations of a dream," Mr. Gilfillan delivers his great theme in "words that burn," especially where he recounts the Tishbite's miraculous career. "He is an apparition, though not a phantom, amongst men; solid as a mountain, he fluctuates like a shade."

There is an observation at p. 275 that strikes us as new and very just, namely, that the heroes of the world, such as Tell and Wallace, and the sages, as Burke and Coleridge, have emanated from the middle class; and so it was with our Saviour, though he was of royal lineage to satisfy prophecy, still had the family sunk down to the humble occupation of carpentry; and our author concludes that, as being more virtuous than the other classes, it seems worthy of higher esteem than they, "not only to the eye of man, but to that of God." A middle station protects from the temptations of luxury and vice on the one hand, and from those of wretchedness and penury on the other; the one degrading the spirit, the other degrading the body of man. This is only one of a thousand happy thoughts happily illustrated.

The remarks on Capital Punishment we cannot agree with, and we regret to perceive the strong influence which the sham and over-delicate philosophy of modern political writers has exercised upon even the powerful intellect of our author. Basil Montague's book of extracts from all the celebrated writers who have recorded their opinions upon this topic is, though collected with the opposite intention, quite enough to establish the proposition that capital punishment is necessary; in fact, one of his own witnesses, Sir F. Eden, writes that "capital executions are in all states necessary." Mr. Gilfillan objects to it on the score that society is as much bound as individuals are by the law of love. Society has in some degree made the man bad, and is bound by Christ's law to try and make him better. In the first place society is not bound by the law of love, but by the law of wisdom, and that is guided by consideration of general good. Society cannot descend to the cases of individuals; it cannot meet exceptional cases; it cannot do good in an absolute way; it is based, as all laws are, upon a compromise, or a substitution of the greater for the lesser evil. All law is an evil established for the suppression of greater evil, namely, anarchy. Secondly, our author calls it "a reckless, cruel, revengeful, public, and useless murder, both of the body and soul." That it need not be the destruction of the soul is proved by the case of the thief on the cross, and by the fact that no individual can perish eternally through the crime of another. Again, it is not murder in

any sense of the word; even the soldier's calling can only be styled homicide; and shall we pretend that the soldier is less criminal than the judge, whose function is the most reverend in all society? The condemnation of a murderer is as far removed from murder, in every characteristic, whether principal or accessory, as one thing can be from another; the taking of life is the only point of similarity in which the two things touch; every motive conducing to that act in each case being not only dissimilar, but antagonistic. It is easy to assert that capital punishment is useless, but it is impossible to *prove* it so; for since the morbid sentiment of undue pity for the criminal has obtained ascendancy and encouraged many to venture upon crimes in the hope of impunity even after conviction, several have been led to the scaffold saying, "Had I thought my life would have been the forfeit, I should not have committed the act." We do not advocate indiscriminate execution, nor the French code before the Revolution, which reckoned 115 capital offences; but we think murder (and even Bank forgeries, whereby thousands starve) is only to be duly answered by death. "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," as it formed no part of the Mosaic dispensation, being divinely enunciated centuries before to Noah, so at the abrogation of the ceremonial law it stood, and yet stands, unannulled.

This is almost the only important point on which we totally disagree with Mr. Gilfillan.

"Alpha and Omega" will command an extensive sale, we doubt not, if earnest writing still have any weight with the public; and in this instance the publishers have done all that can be done to ensure a well-deserved success by the quality of the paper and the distinctness of the type used by them in getting up these handsome volumes.

We have also received: *Water and the Spirit: a Few Thoughts on John iii. 5.* By David Wardlaw Scott. (J. B. Bateman.)—*Come over and help us.* By D. W. Scott. (J. B. Bateman.)—*God's chosen Fast.* By James Peddie. (James Nisbet and Co.)—An excellent little book, with the sensible and benevolent moral that doing good at our own expense is "God's chosen fast."

### POETRY.

*Poems and Essays.* By the late WILLIAM CALDWELL ROSCOE. Edited, with a Prefatory Memoir, by his Brother-in-law, RICHARD HOLT HUTTON. 2 vols. London: Chapman and Hall.

WHEN THE AUTHOR of the "Poems and Essays" collected in these volumes died on the 30th of July last year, at the unripe age of thirty-five, there was deep lamentation among all who knew him, for the loss of one who had worked sincerely, with the genius and under the conditions granted to him, to advance the moral and intellectual culture of our time. His genius, it is true, was not of the highest order, being deficient in the prime element of originality; and yet it was creative to a certain extent, as all must acknowledge who have ever read his fine tragedy of "Violenzia." We cannot give to this tragedy the extravagant praise bestowed upon it by the editor, "that no drama, except Mr. Kingsley's 'Saint's Tragedy,' which has appeared since the publication of Shelley's 'Cenci,' is worthy to be compared to it in power and beauty;" and we are not so much in love as he is with the chief character in the piece, Ethel, who is described as "in many ways a deeper creation than any other, as far as I know, in the whole range of English literature." For ourselves, we cannot help regarding the character of Ethel as one singularly harsh and repulsive, while we sympathise much more with the jealous and fiery spirits of the two brothers, Robert and Arthur, hurrying with eager earnestness to take vengeance upon the tyrant who had dishonoured their sister, the betrothed of Ethel. Their conduct, indeed, in seeking to compass their revenge by allying themselves with the enemies of their country, is not to be justified; but neither is the extreme severity of Ethel towards them in dooming them to death, knowing, as he well did, the nature of the dreadful wrong that had driven them into rebellion against their sovereign. Still there are many beauties both of thought and diction in this play, and the dramatic interest is well sustained throughout.

Of the poems and dramas in this collection, "Violenzia" is the only one heretofore published. All the rest now appear for the first time. The longest piece, and the only other drama, is entitled "Eliduke, Count of Yveloc," which was written as long ago as 1845, the author having been aided in its construction by an intimate college friend, the late Rev. Arthur Tidman, who, like himself, died young. Another friend, whose fate closely resembled theirs, the Rev. R. A. Vaughan, son of the well-known Dr. Vaughan, saw and criticised it during its progress. In this drama, which is much more crude in its construction than "Violenzia," there is but one character that possesses much dramatic force, namely, Blanchespee, and this was suggested by Mr. Tidman. Blanchespee, however, is killed in battle towards the end of the third act, as if the author were impatient to get rid of him, and the piece suffers in consequence. The first two acts are acknowledged by the editor to be even feeble; but there is much life and movement in the plot, and so much of true beauty in the poetry, that he has not hesitated to submit it to the public. "The last three acts," he says, "have more of youthful energy and fire than perhaps any other of his writings." The minor poems are sweet and graceful, fully bearing out the reputation that he enjoyed among his associates as a man of highly cultivated

intellect. One of them, entitled "Ariadne," is so beautiful, that we should be glad to print it entire, but for its length. Take, however, the following half-dozen stanzas:

Flushed Ariadne laid  
Upon her bridal bed,  
Stretched forth her half-awakened hand,  
But found no lover's breast,  
Where warmly it might rest,  
And still half-slumbering by his breath be fanned;  
She found the spot desert and cold,  
No sleeping lover couched where he had done of old.

Whereat, in half surprise,  
She opened her orb'd eyes,  
Gathering her thoughts from the domain of sleep,  
And, dazzled by the bright  
And streaked rays of light  
That through the cavern's silver chinks did peep,  
Fancies she sees him as of yore,  
And blames her sleepy hand that troubled her so sore.

But when indeed she spied  
He lay not by her side,  
She sprang upon her feet with throbbing breast;  
And pacing the cold floor  
She opened the cavern door,  
Through which the eager light exulting pressed,  
And spreading wide on every side  
Left no unlighted nook throughout the cavern wide.

But all within its round  
He was not to be found;  
In growing fear she fled from out the cave;  
It opened on the sand,  
And far away from land  
Her lover's keel was cutting the blue wave;  
At which sad sight she swooned away,  
And on the yellow sand all helpless long she lay.

Her pale lips lie apart,  
Nor beats her broken heart;  
Her light smock floating doth lay bare her beauties;  
Her white limbs all astray,  
In tangled disarray,  
Lie helplessly, nor heed their bounden duties.  
In heavy masses, all unbound,  
Her golden glittering hair lies heaped upon the ground.

Old Ocean, all aghast  
At the sad scene that passed,  
On crested waves stole sadly to the shore,  
And sighing made his way  
To where the maiden lay,  
And kissed her cold feet in affliction sore;  
Whereat she started from her trance,  
And, rising, gazed around with sad and troubled glance.

This is true poetry. By way of contrast we give the following lines on Spring, written shortly after the death of a beloved sister. The tender melancholy embodied in them might find a response in many a heart at this season:

Sweet fragrance and soft spring-tide air,  
Green bursting leaves, most fresh, most fair,  
Your charms show bright in wood and plain;  
But, oh, for me, in vain—in vain!

For this warm breath can never start  
The sap of hope in my dead heart;  
This vital season hath no spell  
In me a bud of joy to swell.

The icy season melts apace  
From the young sun's celestial face;  
Far in the future summer shows,  
And farther golden autumn glows.

But the cold passion of my grief  
Must last and never find relief;  
Fresh springs renew the rolling year,  
But winter sits eternal here.

The sonnets are not so much to our liking. Correct in versification, they still want that roundness and completeness which every one acquainted with those of Milton, Wordsworth, and Keats is accustomed to regard as indispensable. The following, on "Gibson's Statue of Aurora," is perhaps the best in the collection, but how inferior to almost any by the writers just named!

Fair unto all men, shining Morning, seems  
Thy face serene when a new day unrolls,  
And all old sights and long-endured doles  
Seem fresh and bearable in thy bright beams.  
But only to the dreamers of sweet dreams,  
The visionary apprehensive souls  
Whose finer insight no dim sense controls,  
Comest thou in this fair shape o'er Ocean's streams,—  
Thy white foot hanging on an eastern wave,  
And thy swept garments blown by early air;  
In thy two hands rich urns, powerful to save  
From darkness and the terror of the grave;  
And in thy face calm victory dost thou wear  
Over the night and terror and despair.

Upon the whole, with the exception of "Violenzia," a few of the smaller pieces, and some parts of the drama of "Eliduke," we prefer the prose essays of Mr. Roscoe to his poetry. In these he shows himself to be a critic of no mean power; comprehensive, keen, and discriminating; having an eye for the true and beautiful, which he always recognises in a hearty and sympathetic manner; but never suffering himself to be overborne by the weight of great names in forming his judgment with reference to any specific work. These essays were contributed for the most part in the shape of reviews to the *Prospective* and *National Reviews*, of the former of which Mr. Roscoe was at one time joint editor. The subjects discussed in them are various; as, for instance, the poetry of Tennyson, of Matthew Arnold, of Mrs. Browning, of Gray, Rogers, Crabbe, and Moore. There is also a criticism upon De Foe, in an article entitled "Unideal Fiction." Bulwer, Thackeray, and the Miss Brontës are likewise discussed, each in a distinct essay. In the article on the Miss Brontës, the writer makes some very shrewd remarks upon the probable causes of Charlotte Brontë's great success



as a novelist, at the same time that he condemns the paneulogistic character given of her in her biography by Mrs. Gaskell. The other essays are on "Woman," on "the Police," on "Fictions for Children," and on "Ghosts of the Old and New School." In the last-mentioned he disposes, partly by plain arguments and partly by delicate irony, of the claims of the Spiritualists, so-called, to be regarded in the light of public instructors. Mrs. Crowe and Mr. Wilkinson both suffer severely from the sifting they are made to undergo in this article.

Such briefly is the nature of the contents of these volumes, prefixed to which the reader will find a brief memoir of the author, interwoven with a careful delineation of his character, perhaps too elaborately done, but excusable on account of the near connection between the writer and his subject. The facts in Mr. Roscoe's life are few, and by no means startling. Such as they are, however, they are here chronicled, and will doubtless prove interesting to his friends. All that readers in general will care to know may be summed up in two or three lines; namely, that he was the grandson of the well-known William Roscoe, author of the *Lives of Lorenzo the Magnificent and Leo X.*, and was born on the 20th of September 1823; that he was educated first in a private school at Liverpool, and afterwards at University College, London, where he took his degree, and contracted many pleasing friendships. He afterwards entered himself at the Middle Temple, and was admitted a member of the English Bar; but, owing to repeated attacks of asthma, he was compelled to relinquish the profession of the law, and undertook the management of some quarries in North Wales, where he resided almost entirely until his death, in the summer of last year; leaving behind him the reputation of being one of the most amiable of men, as he was also one of the most gifted.

*The Poetical Works of John Edmund Reade.* New Edition. 2 vols. London: Longman and Co. 1860.

IN THE BRIEF PREFACE prefixed to the first of these two volumes Mr. Reade tells us that his poems were published at intervals, embracing a period of thirty years; and that in the present edition large portions of the poetry have been remoulded and re-written, while various new poems have been added and others omitted. We should expect then—and in this case our expectations are amply fulfilled—that Mr. Reade's poems would show no traces of slipshod or slovenly writing, no uncouth metres or forced metaphors; that, as Horace's *nonumque prematur in annum* has been triply made good in the work before us, so the poetry has proportionably benefited by the delay, at least in so far that all useless excrescences and flighty rhythms have been lopped away. As we hold that no poet is so great that he can afford to despise the minutiae of his art, so we maintain *à fortiori* that art and mechanical carefulness will do little or nothing for the writer, if genius be wanting to produce something which that art may refine and polish.

We have made these prefatory remarks because we can see at a glance that Mr. Reade is not only a very careful writer, but that he also possesses abundantly that "*vena divitis ingeni*" which Horace wisely considered to be a possession beyond all price. Many of the poems in these volumes bear the impress of true poetical inspiration, and all of them of much good taste and skill in writing. We must beg our readers to bear in mind that the extracts we give are not by any means the most favourable specimens of Mr. Reade's muse which might be given, were our space less limited. We had marked several passages for extraction from the longer and more ambitious poems in these volumes, but we found it impossible to give them at their due length, and we determined not to do them the injustice of clipping their just proportions. The extracts, however, which we do give will probably lead some of our readers to examine these volumes for themselves. From Mr. Reade's poem on "Youth and How it Passed" we take the following beautiful lines:

There sat the youthful Sculptor, who too soon  
From the rough block had feverishly hewn  
The ideal beautiful he saw, the warm  
Creation swelling to Promethean form.  
Image of beauty visioned on the soul,  
He strove to embody, felt beyond control  
Of the wild grasp which vainly would retain  
That panoplied Minerva of the brain,  
The Cloud too hastily embraced ere given  
Power to enfold the majesty of heaven!  
There sat the acolyte who had profaned  
The spiritual shrine ere life ordained  
The Priest for his high office: known and seen  
The power that dwells in him, and still hath been,  
When his high life the faith within him proves,  
When he hath probed the heart of man he loves;  
Till Truth give utterance, and the inspiring thought  
Proclaims the god is with his being wrought.  
Then sighed he, "Just the award—O life of mine!  
Thou hast been phantasy, nor now repine  
At truth, too rudely waking from the thrall  
Of fancy's grasp enervating, that made  
Of unused youth a vacant interval;  
The process slow of thought through wasted years delayed.  
I, too, have walked Arcadia alone,  
Yea, lived within an Eden of my own,  
The shadow of a fancy, it hath flown."

We give the concluding lines of the same poem:

"Raise a headstone from the grass:  
Grave thereon the word—'ALAS!'  
To record a mortal thing  
Rests below from suffering:  
To attest the grief of one  
Who left needful things undone;

Yet who wasted not the sands  
Of our holy life, if we  
May dare boast of aught, or show  
Aught of good may from us grow,  
Sown but by our human hands.  
For it was to him a strife  
Of a Spirit that desired  
Ever for a healthful life.  
In the song by truth inspired:  
To be heard perchance when he  
Rested, the ordeal passed:  
That had then far pilgrims brought  
From the east and west to cast  
Wreaths upon a stone, if found,  
Of a Man till then unsought;  
Who left on the shore such trace  
As the waves might not efface;  
Of a Poet crowned at last  
By those who withheld their wreath  
From the dust that slept beneath.

The following sonnet is entitled "The Remembrance:"

Methought I stood in realms beyond the grave,  
Where in a waste and melancholy place,  
I saw my Mother: the same pensive grace  
Hung round her forehead, but upon her cheek  
Tears, as if shed by one who strove to save  
The thing it loved from ill, though all too weak.  
I looked again into those anxious eyes  
And read the same veiled tenderness, her breast  
Sighed, as if filled with earthly memories.  
I gazed on that loved face, and gazing blessed,  
Until my eyes overflowed, but in those tears  
I felt joy inexpressible, for they  
While flowing brought me back to boyhood's years:  
Waters that washed my human sins away!

Mr. Reade's beautiful poem on "Italy" might fairly challenge comparison with that of Rogers. It is written very happily in the Spenserian metre, and its affluence of thought, true poetry, and scholarship make it in every way worthy of the grand theme it celebrates:

Not a few of Mr. Reade's short "classical poems" are extremely beautiful. Here is the parting of Calypso with Ulysses—Calypso, a goddess, yet for the time all woman:

The flower-wreath she held in her faint hand  
Unheeded dropped upon the golden sand;  
The dewy roses, type of her full love,  
Sank there to die: pale pansies, and above,  
The anemone unfolded her fine leaf,  
Symbol and seal of an immortal grief!  
He knelt and kissed her golden-sandalled feet  
Unheeded; she was passive, all was past,  
She stood a woman there, forsook at last;  
She saw, heard, felt not, hers the agony  
Whose pulse absorbs an immortality.  
Slowly the hero turned to her, and mute  
Inclining, in that gesture gave farewell!  
Unanswered, she but saw him in his grave.  
He stepped from earth, and floated on the wave;  
An atom on the watery world, impelled  
To seek the human forms so long withheld  
From his deep bosom, that again would dwell,  
And mingle with his kind and unexpressed,  
Give way to passions petrified by rest,  
And fold again his wife to his loved breast,  
And share ennobling sorrows!

We quote entire the poem entitled "De Coronâ," which concludes the second volume:

Rejoice thou like that Spartan of old date,  
Who on one utterance of a soul sedate  
Stamped immortality: content to be  
That which he was, that others should believe  
"Sparta had many a worthier son than he;"  
Where lesser spirits had succumbed, elate,  
Do thou that great denial contemplate!  
For oh, unworthy had it been to grieve  
At breath of popular rumour, or forget  
The self-respect of proud humility;  
Or the wreath cast on fortunate brows regret;  
Or with impatience fret his mighty heart;  
Or, an inferior actor, vainly prize  
The clamours of the few; or learn the part  
Of envy, basest note of the grand choir  
That blend our discords with our harmonies.

Poet—pass onward as thou hast begun;  
Filled with the fate prophetic that inspires  
Heroes as seers; let thee detraction strike  
Unfelt, or blame, or hate by thee alike  
Borne equally, as ill thou might'st not shun.  
As thine eye fixed upon the orient sun,  
So be thou watchful still in its decline!  
Conscious that disciplined effort due was thine  
Ere won the goal of truth, and leaves that claim  
Their records from man's heart, deriding fame.  
Thine the staid mind and ever-heedful eyes  
That reverence thyself and human ties;  
Thy strengthening spirits be, love, patience, hope,  
And the unconquered will with life to cope;  
So choose thy themes, so build thine ardent rhyme,  
That thou may'st live a Laureate crown'd by time.

*The Old Poets. Part I. Edmund Spenser's Poetical Works; with a Sketch of his Life* by the Rev. H. J. Todd, M.A. (Routledge.)—Enterprising Messrs. Routledge, encouraged by the success which has attended Mr. Staunton's excellent edition of Shakespeare's works, have entered upon this new enterprise, for which all lovers of true literature will thank them. For a shilling a month a perfect set of the old poets is now attainable; and Mr. Todd, who seems to do his editing with care and intelligence, has made a wise selection in opening the series with the bard of the "Faerie Queen." Spenser's works will be completed in nine monthly parts.

*The Old Dramatists. Part I. Ben Jonson's Works; with a Biographical Memoir* by WILLIAM GIFFORD. (Routledge.)—A similar scheme for the old dramatists, opened with the works of "rare old Ben," which are to be completed in twelve monthly parts.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Ultimate Civilisation, and other Essays.* By ISAAC TAYLOR. London: Bell and Daldy.

WITH TENDERNESS AND RESPECT would we speak of Mr. Isaac Taylor, whose aims are high, and who in some of his previous works has shown a genius far above mediocrity. But there is nothing in the present volume of the slightest mark or merit. Thoughtful, thoroughly catholic, occasionally suggestive—such we grant the essays to be; that, however, must be the limit of our praise. Everything in the book has been said before, and much better said. The style is singularly cumbrous and confused, as if there were an attempt to conceal poverty of idea by clumsiness of expression. In truth, it seems as if this amiable and accomplished man had long uttered all that the gods have given him power to utter. His mind was never an opulent and overflowing mind; it had some subtlety, but no depth of fruitfulness. It was casuistic and kaleidoscopic—saw the angles and antagonisms of a subject, and all the manifold colours that could play on each saliency and sharpness; but could not seize a subject in its vastness, totality, and infinite relations. The creative intellect grows more and more creative; the keen, analytic mind grows more and more barren, and can only at last vary commonplace with paradox.

Destitute of insight, Mr. Isaac Taylor has lost that first, clear, rapid sight for which he was remarkable. He formerly saw men walking as men; he now sees men as trees walking. He probably thinks this an improvement, for he is rather fond of parading his increasing blindness. That Mr. Taylor is guilty or can be guilty of book-making, we do not suppose; but if he produces another work as sterile as this, we shall not defend him from the charge. Like honest reviewers, we have read every word, including the note at the end on the structure of the female foot. Our feeling has been one of exceeding pain and inexpressible disappointment. We knew that Mr. Taylor wandered into endless circumlocutions; but, if the roads were needlessly circuitous, he had generally something to show us. Here, however, though the roads are more roundabout than before, he has nothing to show us; and if we do not tire of his company, it is because he is a good man, and because we wish to be polite.

As a thinker Mr. Taylor belongs to the last generation rather than to this. The first thirty years of the present century were spent in England in a battle for tolerance. Those thirty years constituted the last grand epoch of Nonconformity. Brought up under Nonconformist influences, brought up with the men to whom Robert Hall was chief priest and John Foster chief prophet, he attempted little more than transforming the Hall and Foster philosophy. There was, for a season, a novelty in this; but the novelty soon wore off, especially when it was seen that Mr. Taylor, timidly, not selfishly, was disposed to retreat from some of his own conclusions. It is from their indirect connection with Nonconformity that Mr. Taylor's early works, which are his best, shine with their most interesting aspects. They mark the transition from the old dogmatic scheme of Dissent, so admirable as the breath of a sturdy conscience, so valiant as a weapon against persecution—the transition from that scheme to a larger and more living system of Church polity. But Mr. Taylor was before his age only to be quickly left behind it. The strict logic of Dissent, but not Dissent itself, entrenched itself in the voluntary principle: the nation, however, marched forward on its own free path regardless of sectarian divisions. For the first time the true instinct of its nationality had been aroused, slow as it may be in obeying that instinct. This development, which is irresistibly proceeding, has been wholly hidden from Mr. Taylor's gaze.

So far as society is affected by Dissent, and the Church, and a colossal industrialism, Mr. Taylor's eyes are open; but so far as society is impelled by an internal force, his eyes are shut. Hence he treats us to the anile, antiquated babblement about the British Constitution; assures us most devoutly that no community has ever flourished, except through the empire of the aristocratic and monarchical elements; and abuses that pure democracy which in modern times has had no opportunity of showing what it can do. We suppose that there are still persons who read Delolme and believe in Burke. They, in their political superstition, will be more edified by Mr. Taylor's political ponderings than we can pretend to be. Mr. Taylor is never a sophist; no writer can be more genuinely honest, more nobly fair. But scarcely any of his pages are free from fallacies. One of his crotchets is, that it is self-educated men who mainly advance and change the world. But what is a self-educated man? Is there any such thing? The most odious cant pesters, pollutes our every step about self-education. A so-called self-educated man is a man educated in a somewhat robust, more natural fashion than his neighbours. God's sublime voices in the universe have spoken to him. Conventionalism has not strangled his pith, dried up his plenitude, chained the dance of his blood. But the most scientifically educated may be the most self-educated; indeed, they are likely to be so. The self-educated man, as such, is vain of the little he knows; but the man of regular culture thinks little of what he knows, and boldly rushes into something worth knowing. It may be quite true that to some of those designated by way of eminence the self-educated we are indebted for some notable mechanical inventions. Apart from this material region, however, what memorable deeds have the self-educated done? Great religious, social, and

political revolutions have almost invariably been the work of men who were superior in education, as they were superior in natural attributes, to their fellows. It would be to condemn divinest knowledge, divinest discipline, if this were not so. We are not the idolators of that pretentious intellectualism, so shallow and so arid, which characterises our own day. But it is idiotic to maintain that a man is the better fitted as a receptacle for light, either divine or undivine, through being a clodhopper. The outrageous rationalism of our obstreperous and foolish time has confused all our notions on this momentous matter. There has been such inane and insane discourse about the rational, that that supreme Reason, which is the daughter of God, has been blasphemed and dethroned. If we were inclined to quarrel with Mr. Taylor—we do not, however, quarrel, we simply lament—we should, above all, denounce his *Essay on Mind in Form* as meagre and imbecile. It nibbles at the subject, and totally misapprehends it. That throughout the universe the most adorable correspondence reigns we rejoice to admit. What has been named the symbolism of form is an eminently poetical idea, as it is an eminently incontrovertible fact. Form is the intensification of life; and, not typically as has been stated, but of miraculous necessity, there is a beautiful harmony not only between the individuality and the universe, but between the individuality and every one of its own parts. Thus by affinity we are linked to the minutest part of ourselves, as by affinity we are linked to the most stupendous realms of immensity. Mr. Isaac Taylor discerns this most imperfectly, and talks of it like an epileptic schoolboy. We question whether our author should ever have ventured into the domain of transcendental speculation at all. His proper field is rather, perhaps, that of devotion. He is a worshipper in the Holy place, though not in the Holy of Holies. What is best in his works are those of his sentences which burn into prayers, melt into sacred tears, bleed into martyr valours. He is a bad logician, a bad metaphysician, he is not even a good rhetorician, and the poet we find not in him. But how his pure breast bursts lavishly into orisons that take the heavens captive! Isaac Taylor is one of those unfortunate beings who are not satisfied with the rationalistic, yet are not religious enough to be mystical. A little more mysticism would have wholly changed the character of his books, and given them an abiding and beneficent potency.

It is asked whether this man hath sinned, or his parents, that he was born blind. Alas! there is no sin, but there is grievous tragedy. We should blush to apply to a lovely and saintly soul like Isaac Taylor those Lilliputian canons of criticism which, with snarl and sneer and Brummagem wit, are the stock in trade of so many of our contemporaries. We would rather counsel Isaac Taylor than criticise him. Long, from ignorance and prejudice, hath he avoided commune with those very authors who were alone suited for what was best and loftiest in him. He has been carried away by hearsay in regard to things which he should have seen and judged of by his own bounteous brain. And thus he pineth and periseth, as so many no less piously dowered, no less piously yearning, pine and perish. That such coarse and calumnious nonsense is shrieked in these days about mysticism and pantheism robs the world of its most nourishing spiritual food. Mr. Isaac Taylor might at least be as mystical and pantheistic as the Bible, if he has not the courage to be more so. Feasting on God evermore in the soul is mysticism; evermore hungering for the repast of God in the universe is pantheism. Yet, for the sake of empty names, we despoil ourselves of both repasts, and think we are sages and Christians. ATTICUS.

*Political Poems and Songs relating to English History, composed during the Period from the Accession of Edward III. to that of Richard III.* Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., &c. Published by the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. Vol. I. London: Longmans.

A VOLUME OF SONGS AND SQUIBS illustrative of English history! The "light literature" of the Middle Ages! This is indeed a treat, especially coming to us, as it does, in company with grave old chronicles, and solemn epistles of the *Doctor Illustris*, and weighty treatises of Friar Bacon. It is, however, nothing more than we have a right to expect, that a national series, such as this of the Master of the Rolls, should embrace works of every description included under its general subject; and we therefore give a very hearty welcome to Mr. Wright's present volume, and are glad to find that we may expect a second volume by-and-by.

The contents of the book, as might be supposed, are of a very miscellaneous character. Abuse of France and friars forms the burden of many of the songs—"the corruptions of the age" (p. 346), of course, coming in for their full share, then as ever. As for France, one Cottonian and two Bodleian MSS. give a flourishing account of her in an "Invective," gravely headed (as might be in a young lady's album) "Written in the autumn of 1346," and commencing thus:

Francia, feminea, pharisea vigoris idea,  
Lyncea, viperea, vulpina, lupina Medea,  
Callida, syrena, crudelis, acerba, superba,  
Es fellis plena, mel dans latet anguis in herba.

Mark that ominous word "idea," and that the writer was a "woman-hater" as well as a hater of *la belle France*, or he would never have included "feminea" in so dreadful a catalogue of epithets. Mr. Wright has noticed that to France "are ascribed the mingled



qualities of the lynx, the viper, the fox, and the wolf," but he has not noticed *this*.

Perhaps, however, there is nothing in the book which brings out more conspicuously the intensity of the long hatred and jealousy between France and England than the poem (p. 91) entitled "The Dispute between the Englishman and the Frenchman." This choice bit of mediæval Billingsgate is commenced by the latter in the following characteristic description of "perfidious Albion":

Anglia, fœx hominum, pudor orbis, et ultima rerum  
Res, rea plus aliis, quid facis esse reum.

The comma, by the way, should be after "Res," as we have placed it, and not after "rerum." John Bull, of course, retaliates in the usual strain. There is, however, one part of the Frenchman's string of insults to which we desire to draw particular attention, as it affords a curious comment on the recent commercial treaty, or rather that part of it relating to French wines. The Frenchman says:

Nos alit ipse liquor vitis, fœx venditur Anglis,  
Quæ cum sit liquida creditur esse liquor:  
Vos facem bibitis, sed tantum tempore festo  
Paucis et raro distribuendo venit.

In other words: "We drink the pure wine itself, and sell the dregs to the English, who are satisfied with anything if it only be *liquid*, and think that it is therefore *liquor*: even these dregs they only bring out on occasions, and for very particular company!" We seem to be reading the speeches of Mr. Horsman and the bravadoes of the French colonels, so little are times really changed, or we changed in them.

Again, is it the Record of the year of grace 1860, or a Record of the 14th century, that we are reading, which treats the Papacy so tenderly, and gives us so flattering an account of holy friars?

Thai say that thai distroye synne,  
And thai maytene men most therinne;  
For had a man slayn al his kynne,  
Go shryve him at a freere,  
And for less then a payre of shone  
He wyl assoll him clene and sone,  
And say the synne that he has done  
His saule shal never dere.  
It seems sothe that men sayne of hayme  
In many dyvers londe,  
That that daylyfe cused Cayme [Cain]  
First this order fonde.

Nou se the sothe whedre it be swa,  
That frer Carmes come of a K,  
The frer Austynes come of A,  
Frer Jacobynes of I.  
Of M comen the frer Menours;  
Thus grounded Caym thes four oundours,  
That fillen the world ful of errours,  
And of ypoecrisy.  
Alle wyckednes that men can telle  
Iteges ham among;  
Ther shal no saule have rowme in helle,  
Of frers ther is suche throng.

Mr. Spooner and Dr. Cumming are outdone, and Maynooth (if abuse disturbs its peace of mind) may count itself blessed in having its lot cast in these days, rather than in the age when England was yet the fairest jewel in the crown of the Church of Rome.

But why has Mr. Wright reprinted this poem? Both it and the one which precedes, as well as that which follows it (pp. 253-270), have already been printed, and that in the present series, by Mr. Brewer in his "Monumenta Franciscana."

Among the lighter pieces in the volume we may mention a graceful and curious little song (p. 363) "On King Richard's Ministers, 1399," from a MS. formerly in the possession of W. Hamper, Esq., of Deritend House, Birmingham. It was printed some time ago, in the twenty-first volume of the *Archæologia*. It is a parable all through, and no doubt created some little sensation in its day. Two verses will suffice for quotation, and afford a fair specimen of the whole:

Ther is a busch that is forgrowe;  
Crop hit welle, and hold hit lowe,  
Or elles hit wolle be wilde.  
The long gras that is so grene,  
Hit most be mowe, and raked clene;  
Forgrowen hit hath the felde.  
The grete bagge, that is so mykille,  
Hit schal be kettord, and maked litelle;  
The bothom is ny out.  
Hit is so roton on yeh a side,  
Ther nul no stych with odur abyde,  
To set thereon a clout.

The "busch" was Sir John Bushey; the "long gras," Sir Henry Greene; the "grete bagge," Sir William Bagot. At the end of the poem their fate is foreshadowed:

The bag is full of roton corne,  
So long ykep hit is forlorne,—  
The busch is bare and waxus sere,  
Hit may no lengur leves bere;  
The long gras that semeth grene,  
Hit is roton alle bydene,  
The grete bage is so ytoron,  
Hit nyl holde nyether mele ne corne.

As a proof of Mr. Wright's industry, we may quote the following expressive "Distich on the year 1391," which he has hunted out from MS. No. 209 in the Library of St. John's College, Oxford. It is true enough:

The ax was sharpe, the stokke was harde,  
In the xliij yere of Kyng Richarde.

Besides the various pieces to which we have referred, or from which we have given quotations, this volume contains a great number of

poems of considerable interest, of which we have not space to afford a particular description. Such are: the curious French poem, temp. Edw. III., entitled the "Vows of the Heron" (which is derived from a MS. in the Library of Berne, No. 323, and has been printed by Sainte-Palaye, in his "Mémoires sur l'ancienne Chevalerie"); two poems on the Battle of Neville's Cross; on Crécy and Neville's Cross; on the Truce of 1347; Songs of King Edward's Wars; on Prince Edward's Expedition into Spain, and the Battle of Najara; John of Bridlington's Prophecy; on the Death of Edward III. (from the Vernon MS.); on the Rebellion of Jack Straw; Against the Lollards, 1381; on the Reconciliation of Richard II. with the City of London; the Complaint of the Ploughman (which does not exist in MS.), reprinted from the black-letter edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" by Spight; on the Deposition of Richard II.; Gower's Tripartite Chronicle, &c. &c.

Altogether the collection is a remarkable one, and well worthy of its place in the series. Mr. Wright's introduction extends over more than a hundred pages, and may be regarded as fairly exhaustive of the subject of which it treats. The index and glossary are reserved for the second volume: without the latter, much of the English poetry in this volume is, of course, a sealed book against the ordinary reader.

Lectures delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association in Exeter Hall, from November 1859 to February 1860. London: Nisbet and Co.; Hamilton, Adams, and Co. 1860. pp. 464.

THE AGE WE LIVE IN might not improperly be defined to be a "lecture-giving" one. Almost everybody lectures now-a-days; and those persons who do not themselves lecture are listeners. People too

Must serve apprenticeship to every trade  
Save lecturing: lecturers are ready made.

The silent M.P., the briefless barrister, the newly-ordained curate, find it their several duties to enlighten their neighbours upon Etruscan vases, mercantile morality, or the progress of geology. No man is too wise, and we may also add too foolish, to be a public lecturer. Great knowledge or great ignorance appear to be equally compatible with that office. Hence, generally speaking, nothing is so unequal as a collection of lectures delivered by different persons. They are at once good, bad, and indifferent, though more especially of the latter quality. One gentleman tells his audience how they may infallibly get on in life, and gives such excellent reasons that our only wonder is that he has himself not chosen to follow them. Another discourses on poetry, on marriage, on perambulators, on anything and on everything, at the very shortest notice. The great majority of modern lecturers remind us of the commentator on Aristotle, who, finding it asserted in his copy that the soul is *αῦλος*, a flute, contrived to hammer out some score of marvellously excellent reasons in favour of this theory, and to back up these reasons with some apparently apt quotations from other philosophical writers. The slight omission of two dots gave our learned pundit all his labour for no purpose—Aristotle's proposition being simply that the mind is *αῦλος*, immaterial.

The dozen lectures in the volume before us were delivered at Exeter Hall. They are all perhaps somewhat beyond the ordinary calibre of every-day discourses; and we may expressly say of at least two of them, viz. those of Mr. Arnot and Dr. Goulbourn, that they are of very considerable excellence in their way, and not unworthy of a more critical audience than we may reasonably suppose the Young Men's Christian Association to be able to furnish. The ordinary lecture is for the most part a somewhat poor kind of lay sermon, and a very hotbed of trite commonplaces: nevertheless the two lectures we have just mentioned show that it depends on the speaker to make almost any subject interesting and instructive. As a specimen of what a lecture should *not* be, we may notice that of the great teetotal orator, Mr. John B. Gough. The lecturer informs his audience that he has received a number of letters containing abundance of advice on the treatment of his subject, "The Power of Example;" and that in several of these letters the writers express their fears lest Mr. Gough should deliver a teetotal speech. He hints that he has no intention of doing so, and in a very few minutes he takes to his teetotal last, which he hammers with a prolix perseverance which cannot fail to gratify those who think that a Maine Liquor Law has only to be passed in England to ensure an immediate millennium. We must, however, do the lecturer the justice to say that his method of treating his subject is almost entirely free from affectation; and one who has heard the sonorous voice of the teetotal orator, and seen his forcible action, will readily believe that the discourse, which reads more flatly than damaged soda-water, might have been listened to in its delivery with attention, if not enthusiasm. There is something too quite touching in the preliminary apology of the speaker, that he feels pretty certain that he can make little or nothing of his subject, when, on reading his lecture, we find that this apology is no empty formality, no modest prelude to a brilliant discourse, but that really and truly the only topic suggested to the speaker by his subject, "the power of example," is the advisability of total abstinence from all alcoholic liquors. This is sticking to the last with a vengeance; and certainly the fears of Mr. Gough's correspondents were in this instance prophetic. Mr. Gough plaintively owns that "he is not so well acquainted with literature as he might be," and that he does not know what writer it was who says "An honest man's the noblest work

of God." We think it was one Alexander Pope who said so; and we also think that when he wrote the line he did not "mean honesty in the common acceptation of the word," and that, therefore, Mr. Gough's criticism (which, by the way, is not his own) is somewhat superfluous. Mr. Gough's anecdote in p. 459 is incorrectly told. "I remember reading once of a dandy who was drowning, and a good-natured fellow said, 'Here, my friend, give me your hand.' The dandy said, 'I beg your pardon, Sir, I have not been introduced to you,' and sank. It served him right." The story (which, like that of the needy knife-grinder, is not worth telling) is related originally of two Oxford men, one of whom saw the other drowning, and regretted that he could not try and save him as he had never been introduced to him. A more practised lecturer, Mr. Hugh Stowell Brown, discourses pleasantly enough on Hogarth and his pictures, though we may notice, *en passant*, that he misdates the painter's birthday by a month. We by no means, however, agree with Mr. Brown that the "Judgment of Paris," the "Rape of Europa," the "Doom of Actæon," are "rubbish gathered from the dirty fables of Greek mythology." "The same classic affectation—as if the classic must override the Christian—which admits the most indecent nude statuary in our museums and Crystal Palaces, repeats its verbal obscenity in song," declaims also Mr. Owen in the succeeding lecture. This is nonsense, without which we suppose an Exeter Hall lecture would hardly be *totus teres atque rotundus*; nonsense which probably led Lord Macaulay to speak of the bray of Exeter Hall. We do not know whether Messrs. Brown and Owen would hold with those "unco guid" of Glasgow, who, headed by Lord Haddo and the Provost, presented a few months ago a petition to Parliament against the use of the "nude female living model," under the plea that "this mode of study presents to the lower orders a dangerous example of laxity." We cannot agree with Mr. Owen that "nude sculpture is a libel on humanity;" and the coupling the Apollo Belvidere with an indecent song will hardly pass current elsewhere than with certain audiences in Exeter Hall. We quote the following extract from Mr. Brown's lecture, not because it is particularly novel or happy, but because we could pick out at least half a dozen lectures from this series where a diametrically opposite position is maintained.

I do not deny that six hours at the sea side for half-a-crown is a very tempting offer to a youth who is "in crowded city pent," from Monday morning until Saturday night; but I think that, unless you have a "constitution" and a "nervous system," three or four hours at church or chapel will do you more good, and a couple of hours in the Sunday-school will enable you to do some good. I do not think that if you take a boat on a Sunday you are more likely to be capsize than if you took the same boat on some other day. I do not think the Sunday excursion-train is more likely to be smashed than the Monday evening express. I would scorn to appeal to any superstitious feeling. Nature's physical laws esteem every day alike. No: you may travel as safely on Sunday as at any other time; but the danger that you have reason to fear is not a squall on the river, not a collision on the rail, but the contraction of habits, and the formation of companionships, which may drown you in destruction and perdition.

We should not wonder if such sentiments called forth notes of remonstrance from some indignant Sabbatarian.

"I call upon the young," says the learned author of "The Pursuits of Literature," "to have the courage to be ignorant of many subjects." Mr. Brown has the courage to be ignorant of at least one. "I do not know what crinoline is made of: I should be utterly ashamed of the possession of such knowledge." Are there no female Browns, we may ask, to teach our lecturer that no deadly wickedness lurks in crinoline, and to prove to him that he will not be one whit the worse man for having been initiated into the mysteries of this horror-striking composition? Why, we do not suppose that there is one lad in ten with sisters who has not spied into the ins and outs of crinoline, without being in any way the worse for having done so.

Mr. Hugh Stowell's lecture on Queen Elizabeth, though on the whole fairly written, is too often distinguished by sweeping statements and extravagant verbiage, more especially the latter. We strongly advise the youthful historians of Exeter Hall to read their "Pinnock's History of England" before they accept such a dictum as the following *sine grano*: "We must make large allowance for the manners and tastes of that period; yet, after making every abatement, we must feel that it leaves a sore stain on Burleigh, and Bacon, and Walsingham, and Raleigh, and Sidney, that they should have crouched and fawned so revoltingly upon a fellow-creature, however bright the crown she wore, and however splendid the attributes she displayed." Verily, a most free and easy accusation, and as unfounded as it is free and easy, against the five noblest gentlemen who lived in the reign of good Queen Bess. The faults of verbiage are of a less grave character; they should not, however, have been allowed to remain in print when the proof-sheets of the lecture were corrected. We are told of the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew clothing the skies of Europe with sackcloth;" it would have been quite as poetical, and perhaps more correct, to have substituted "skins" for "skies;" and possibly some forthcoming scholiast, while puzzling himself over the literature of Exeter Hall, will suggest this reading. What, again, is the meaning of a "writer breathing the very fragrance of Eden"? "Suffused with extravagant flatteries" is not very clear. And why should the ladies of the present day be asked to "cast a glance at the uncoveredness of their own heads and the vastitude of their own figures"? We really wish that the *habitués* of Exeter Hall would be as pure in their English as they profess to be in their doctrines, and that they had the same

horror of bad English as they have for crinoline and comedies. We may mention that the "Devil's Walk," attributed to Porson in p. 387, is now known to be the joint composition of Coleridge and Southey.

*Every Girl's Book: a Compendium of Entertaining Amusements, for Recreation in Home Circles.* Compiled by LOUISA LAWFORD. (Routledge and Co. pp. 392.)—The boys have had their "Own Book" so long, that it is really high time for the girls to have one too, and they really ought to be very much obliged to Miss Louisa Lawford for having so bravely stepped forward to supply the need. Here is an excellent collection of all the pretty devices and *jeux de salon* with which our little fairies beguile their hours of play; and, following its directions, they may have cross questions and crooked answers, love their love with every letter of the alphabet, play My lady's toilet or Colin Maillard, sit upon the stool of repentance, act proverbs, ask conundrums, and play forfeits, to their heart's content. The second part contains very full and excellent directions for all kinds of young ladies' work, such as embroidery, wax flowers, crochet, potichomanie, and painting on velvet.

We have also received: *Routledge's Illustrated Natural History.* By the Rev. J. G. Wood. Part XIV. (Routledge): containing the remainder of the Deer tribe, to the eland, the African boks, and the ibex, and beginning the Sheep family.—*Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore.* Edited and abridged from the first edition by Lord John Russell. Part V. (Longmans.)—*Routledge's Shakespeare.* Edited by H. Stanton. Parts XLIX. and L. (Routledge): being the concluding part of this admirable edition (a review of which will be found elsewhere in our columns). It contains the remainder of the sonnets, a well-written life, and a glossarial index, and is ornamented with a capital print of Shakespeare's tomb at Stratford-upon-Avon.—*Some Remarks on Trades Unions.* By John Plummer. (W. Tweedie.)—*The Leisure Hour.* Part C.—A pamphlet on *Industrial Labour: where to get it.* By Isaac Gregory. (Manchester: D. Kelly.)—*A Lecture on General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B.; delivered at the Royal United Service Institution.* By Colonel Macdougall. (Charles Westerton.)

### THE MAGAZINES.

OUR NOTICE of the *Cornhill Magazine* for May need only be of the briefest kind. Long ere this it has probably come into the hands of most of our readers, who will have decided for themselves on the merits or demerits of the respective papers in it. Mr. Trollope's "Framley Parsonage" promises to be a novel of rare excellence. We are sorry, however, that the writer should consider it necessary to join in the cuckoo cry of levelling all Church preferment to some uniform standard. It appears to us that that there should be prizes in the Church quite as much as in the Post-office; indeed, a good deal more, as soul-saving is more important than letter-carrying. What the advocates for such Church reform appear to forget is, that the revenues of the Church are limited, and the number of clergymen yearly increasing. Were these revenues to be equally divided among the present recipients, there would be about twenty thousand prizes of 200*l.* a year each, and we should probably not have 500 educated gentlemen in the Establishment. The following picture of a curate's wife is a touching one, and we are afraid only too true; yet the cutting up Doddington and Stanhope, and the confining each bishop to a gig and plain mutton, would not make every curate a rich man.

In these moments she never deserted him. At one period they had four children, and though the whole weight of this young brood rested on her arms, on her muscles, on her strength of mind and body, she never ceased in her efforts to comfort him. Then at length, falling utterly upon the ground, he would pour forth piteous prayers for mercy, and, after a night of sleep, would once more go forth to his work.

But she never yielded to despair: the struggle was never beyond her powers of endurance. She had possessed her share of woman's loveliness, but that was now all gone. Her colour quickly faded, and the fresh, soft tints soon deserted her face and forehead. She became thin, and rough, and almost haggard: thin, till her cheek-bones were nearly pressing through her skin, till her elbows were sharp, and her finger-bones as those of a skeleton. Her eye did not lose its lustre, but it became unnaturally bright, prominent, and too large for her wan face. The soft brown locks which she had once loved to brush back, scorning, as she would boast to herself, to care that they should be seen, were now sparse enough, and all untidy and unclean. It was matter of little thought now whether they were seen or no. Whether he could be made fit to go into his pulpit—whether they might be fed—those four innocents—and their backs kept from the cold wind—that was now the matter of her thought.

Tom Brown, in the May number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, leaves Oxford for the country; and we are by no means sorry to change for a time the hot streets of Alma Mater for "fresh lawns and pastures new." There is a good paper by the editor on "Three Vices of Current Literature;" but it only requires an ingenious fault-finder to discover at least three times as many vices in this same literature.

The *National Magazine* for the present month contains, among many other very readable papers, an excellent "Parliamentary sketch" of Disraeli, by Mr. J. Ewing Ritchie. We give a brief extract:

Let me refer to the debate which ensued on Lord John Russell's diplomatic proceedings at Vienna. It was amusing to see how, at such times, with an elaborate deference, all the bitterness for its transparent hollowiness, Disraeli would turn to Lord John, and, leaning confidentially against the table, pour out against the miserable little man, now looking very angry, all the invective which his folly justified and required. Such a situation can only be shadowed forth by simile. Lord John seemed, as you can imagine, the traveller in the desert overtaken and whirled along by the fierce simoom; or as the hapless voyager caught in his frail bark in the Mediterranean in a white squall, and entombed for ever beneath its un pitying waves; or, if you are not a traveller, and have ever seen him in such a plight, as some poor Cockney, with his Easter Monday garments on, in a heavy storm of rain and hail on Primrose Hill or Hampstead Heath. Disraeli used no sugared phrases, no mincing terms, no artifice, to veil his contempt; and the noble scion of the House of Bedford was compelled for a couple of hours to sit through a hell such as only a Dante could describe, or a Fuseli or a Martin paint.

ROY  
R. li  
Barnet  
William  
Esq., M  
present  
thanks



As Mr. Ritchie thought proper in a recent number of this magazine to laugh at Mr. Thackeray for his fondness for quoting from the Latin grammar, we would say to him, "Physician, heal thyself;" "Quote not Latin at all, or quote it correctly." Such phrases as "erectus auribus," "risum teneates," "Vindicie Gallicie," make us fear that Mr. Ritchie has not that familiar acquaintance with the Latin Grammar, for obtruding which he finds fault with the editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*.

We have also received: the *Dublin Magazine* for May, which contains, among other attractive essays, an admirable paper on "Sterne in the Stereoscope," and an exhaustive review of Prior's "Life of Malone."—No. I. of the *Floral Magazine* (Lovell Reeve), containing four very beautiful drawings by Mr. Walter Fitch.—Part V. of *Good Words*, a periodical well conceived and excellently carried out.—The *Spiritual Magazine* for May, from which we give a short extract:

Some days after, a friend I had left at the dinner-table called to see me.

"Well," said he, "how did you get to the station on Sunday night?" "O, quite easily," I answered; "with no trouble!" "None?" "No, none." "Think a little," he said, "do you really mean none? Did you not once come to a stand still, thinking some one was behind you, and then pass on, saying, 'all right?'" "Yes," I replied, "so I did; but how on earth did you get to know?" "Don't you know," said he, "that Miss Snow, who was with us, is a clairvoyant? When you left, I put her into the sleep, and asked her to follow you to the station. She did so, described your quick walk, then said, 'He stands still in some fear; now he says, All right, walks again;' and soon after that you had reached the station."

—The second number of the *New Quarterly Magazine and Literary Chronicle*,—The *Constitutional Press Magazine* for May, which, among other papers, contains a good sketch of the political career of Lord John Russell.—The *Revue Independante* for May, and the *Illustrated Magazine of Instruction and Entertainment*, edited by James Burke, A.B., Barrister at law.

## SCIENCE, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, &c.

### SCIENCE.

#### THE AMERICAN BISON OR BUFFALO.

THERE IS NOW BEING EXHIBITED in the window of *The Field* office in the Strand a remarkably fine specimen of the American bison (or buffalo, ordinarily so called). This animal was shot by the Hon. Grantley Berkeley in the prairies of America, and has been admirably stuffed by Mr. Ward, of Vere-street, Oxford-street. A description of Mr. Berkeley's hunt after this animal will appear in *The Field*.

The dimensions of this animal are as follows: Total length from root of tail to point between the horns, 9 feet; height at withers, 6 ft. 3 in.; round the chest behind the shoulders, 9 ft. 3½ in.; round the neck (where a horse's collar would go), 7 ft. 5 in.; diameter of chest in front, 2 ft. 6 in. The fore part of the body is covered with a shaggy mane of sandy-coloured hair, which is beautifully spread over the shoulders, and descends downwards as far as the knee, where it ends in a glossy black band of shorter hair. In front this mane becomes developed into a shock of long black hair, which is so abundant that it hides the forehead and the short black horns, allowing only a small portion of them to project externally; when alive, the eye must occasionally have been partially covered by this beautiful mane, which all over has a tendency to curl. The eye of the animal (according to Mr. Catlin) when alive is very large and white, and the iris jet black; the lids of the eye seem always to be strained quite open, and the ball rolling backward and forward, so that the pure white of the eyeball glares out in the shape of a moon at the end of its first quarter. The hind-quarters are round, and show immense muscularity or propelling power; enabling the animal to gallop from its pursuers at a considerable pace. The hoofs are wide and well spread, and exceedingly dense in structure. It looks formidable enough when stuffed; in life it must indeed have been a magnificent animal. This wild species of the genus *Bos* is gradually becoming more and more rare; the rifle of the white man, the arrow of the red man, and the plough of the cultivator, all making strong inroads upon their numbers. Its range is, however, pretty considerable, and it migrates from place to place as occasion requires. It is not found much further north than about 60°, nor is seen beyond the parallel of 30° south—a range about equal in distance to that of Europe from the Baltic Sea to the rock of Gibraltar. The best time to see the buffalo is during the "running season" in August and September, when they congregate into vast masses, "so as to blacken the prairies for miles together." The bulls at this time engage in fierce and deadly combats, the whole scene, with the noise of their deep and hollow bellowing, requires the pen of Homer to do it justice. After a while this bovine congress breaks up; difficulties having been settled at the point of the horn, and new friendships commenced, and by degrees the buffaloes separate into families and herds for the rest of the year.

The natural great-coat which covers the animal is a great defence to him when the bitter north wind howls over the bleak prairies; but it is a great nuisance to him in the summer, at which time he seeks out the dampest bits of ground he can, and there indulges in frequent and comfortable "wallows."

The skins of these animals are much used in Canada and America, as well as in our own country. These skins are generally obtained in the winter season, when the ground is covered with deep snow. The Indian runs up to the animal, whose weight causes him to sink deeply into the snow, and gains an easy prey. It is at this time that the skin is in its greatest state of perfection, and best fit for the use of man.

F. T. BUCKLAND, 2nd Life Guards.

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—General Monthly Meeting, May 7; William Pole, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Treas. and V.P., in the chair. Henry Barnett, Esq., Edward Lewton Cox, Esq., John Edward Cox, Esq., William Watkiss Lloyd, Esq., James Marshall, Esq., and John Walter, Esq., M.P., were duly elected members of the Royal Institution. The presents received since the last meeting were laid on the table, and the thanks of the members returned for the same. The following professors

were re-elected: William Thomas Brande, Esq., F.R.S., as Honorary Professor of Chemistry; John Tyndall, Esq., Ph.D., as Professor of Natural Philosophy.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Thursday, May 3; the Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair. The hour of the meetings has been altered from eight to half-past eight. This was the first meeting under the fresh regulation. Forty-two persons attended. The appointment of Mr. Tite, M.P., the new Vice-President, was read. Mr. Henry Charles Coote was elected a Fellow. Two very beautifully-enamelled Georges, one belonging to Sir Philip Egerton, the other to Mr. Edward Hawkins, and a silver enamelled mace of a Garter King of Arms, conjectured to be of the time of Charles the First, were exhibited by Mr. Franks, who remarked upon them. The Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited a Celtic bronze sword blade, well preserved, of the usual leaf shape, recently found in the Thames. The paper read was, "Notes on the Origin and History of the Bayonet," by Mr. Akerman, the secretary. A score or so of specimens of this indispensable fighting tool—an interesting and instructive series—was displayed on the table, extending from the plug bayonet of James the Second and William the Third, of which there were several, to the most modern forms, including sword bayonets of the Chasseur de Vincennes and other types. One of the plug bayonets was inscribed, "God save King James the Second, 1686;" another, "God save King William and Queen Mary;" and a third, acquired at Venice, bore the inscription, "Vivat Pandur." Mr. Akerman observed, that he had been unable to verify the statement that this weapon derives its name from Bayonne, the reputed place of its invention. Voltaire alludes to it in the 8th book of the "Henriade." The results of the inquiry may be thus briefly recited:—That "bayonette" was the name of a knife, which may probably have been so designated either from its having been the peculiar weapon of a cross-bowman or from the individual who first adopted it. That its first recorded use as a weapon of war occurs in the memoirs of Puysegur, and may be referred to the year 1647. That it is first mentioned in England by Sir J. Turner, 1670-71. That it was introduced into the English army in the first half of the year 1672. That before the peace of Nimuegen Puysegur had seen troops on the Continent armed with bayonets, furnished with rings, which would go over the muzzles of the muskets. That in 1686 the device of the socket bayonet was tested before the French King, and failed. That in 1689 Mackay, by the adoption of the ringed bayonet, successfully opposed the Highlanders at the battle of Killiecrankie. Lastly, that the bayonet with the socket was in general use in the year 1703.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—April 30; Charles Jellicoe, Esq., President, in the chair.—The honorary secretary read a letter from Mr. A. G. Finlaison, the actuary to the National Debt, announcing the death of his father, the late president of the Institute, and also reported that Mr. Jellicoe had been elected by the council to supply his place. Frederick Bigg, Esq., was elected a Fellow of the institute. Mr. W. B. Hodge, V.P., read a paper "On the Rates of Interest for the Use of Money in Ancient and Modern Times, Part IV." In the three former parts of his paper, previously reported, the author had described the vehement controversy carried on, in earlier ages, as to the propriety of allowing any interest for the use of money. He now proposed to give some account of the discussion which subsequently arose as to the advantage to be derived from a reduction of the legal rate. Amongst the advocates of a reduction of a legal rate was Sir Joshua Child, who, in 1665, when the rate of interest was fixed by Parliament at 6 per cent., wrote a "Discourse concerning Trade," which was published in 1668. In this tract Sir Joshua lays great stress upon the great prosperity of Holland, which he attributes principally to the low rate of interest paid there for money, and calls it the *causa causans* of all the other causes of the riches of that people. He made no attempt, however, to show the connection between this prosperity and the causes assigned to it, merely stating (with reference to England) his conviction "that the bringing down of the rate of interest from 6 to 4 or 3 per cent. will necessarily, in less than twenty years' time, double the capital stock of the nation." This theory the author considered was by no means new, having been anticipated by Sir Thomas Culpepper the elder, in his "Small Tract against Usury," published half a century before, a tract to which Sir Josiah Child himself refers with great admiration. Child's pamphlet soon called forth replies. In 1669 appeared "Interest at Six per Cent. Examined," by Thomas Manley, gent., in the preface to which the author very sensibly remarks, that "low interest is both in nature and in time subsequent to riches, and he who says that low usury begets riches takes the effect for the cause, the child for the mother, and puts the cart before the horse."

Child wrote a special reply to these attacks upon his discourse; and it is in the preface to this work that his celebrated aphorism occurs: "That land and trade are twins, and ever will wax and wane together. It cannot be ill with trade, but land will fall; nor ill with land, but trade will feel it." Mr. Hodge asserted, however, that it must not be concluded from this aphorism that Child was a supporter of free trade. On the contrary, it was evident from his works that he was deeply imbued with all the narrow prejudices upon which the so-called protective system was founded. He believed in the egregious error that money could be made plentiful by Act of Parliament; he looked upon the Navigation Laws as England's Charta Maritima, proposing differential duties of 50 per cent., and recommending that Ireland and the colonies should be restricted to trading with England only; and he spoke of the "total ruin and extirpation" of our commercial rivals, the Dutch, with a ferocity not to be exceeded in the worst ages of commercial barbarism. He was undoubtedly a man of acute observation, and enjoyed a great reputation for sagacity amongst his contemporaries; but his reasoning in support of his theories on the subject of interest was generally weak, oftentimes contradictory, and sometimes contemptible. But the most celebrated writer upon interest in the seventeenth century was John Locke, who, in 1691, published a letter to a member of Parliament, entitled "Some Considerations of the Consequences of Lowering the Interest of, and Raising the Value of Money," in which he refutes the notions of Lowndes and others, who proposed to enrich the nation by raising the nominal value of money, and enunciated the sound doctrine that the rate of interest for the use of money cannot be regulated by law. "People," he says, "who have their estates in money have as much right to make as much of the money as it is worth (for more they cannot), as the landlord has to let his land for as much as it will yield." But, although Locke thus demonstrates the absurdity of trying to limit the rate of interest, he does not appear to have been convinced by his own reasoning. While Locke hesitated thus in adopting the inevitable conclusions from his own arguments, there existed two contemporary writers who perceived the truth of these conclusions more clearly, and adhered to them more boldly. These were Sir Dudley North and Sir William Petty, who published, in 1691 and 1682 respectively, their views upon the subject. North's work, which was entitled "Discourses upon Trade, principally directed to the Cases of the Interest, Coinage, Clipping, and Increase of Money," was, however, for some unknown reason, suppressed immediately after its publication, and has only been rescued from oblivion by its recent republication by the Political Economy Club. Petty's work was called "Quantulumcunque concerning Money." Petty is entitled to the credit of having been the first English writer who advocated the removal of all legal restrictions upon the rate of interest. It was not until the year 1690 (the discussion having commenced in 1668) that this question of the usury laws attracted the attention of Parliament. In that year, however, a Bill for reducing the legal rate of interest from 6 to 4 per cent. was introduced into the House of Commons by Sir E. Hussey, Sir Matthews Andrews, and Mr. Papillon, and was read a first time on the 13th October, but was negatived on the second reading by a majority of three. In 1691 another Bill was introduced, and passed with slight opposition through the Commons, but was lost in the Upper House. In 1697-8 a third attempt was made, but the Bill did not reach a second reading. The first Parliamentary sanction to the issue of negotiable public securities, bearing interest, was the 17 Charles II. (A.D. 1664) and it was the issuing of these securities that gave rise to the use of tallies. Mr. Hodge exhibited in the room a specimen tally, which is simply a piece of wood of a certain length having a number of notches along it, each of which (in the tally exhibited) represented a thousand pounds. The use of tallies was not discontinued until 1826, and it was in consequence of the stoves of the House of Lords having been used to burn the old tallies that they became over-heated, and the Houses of Parliament were burnt down.—At this point the author brought his paper to a termination, promising to continue and conclude his narrative on a future day.

CHEMICAL.—May 3; Professor Brodie, president, in the chair.—William Procter, Esq., was elected a Fellow. Dr. Gladstone read a paper "On Circular Polarisation in its Chemical Relations."

THE APPROACHING CONJUNCTION OF LESCARBAULT'S PLANET.—The following interesting letter on this subject has been published by a well-known astronomer, Mr. Carrington, F.R.S., and one of the secretaries of the Royal Society:

As the time is near at hand when astronomers are desirous that a continuous watch should be maintained on the disc of the sun for a period of sixteen days, with the view to re-detect the supposed planet of Lescarbault, I beg your permission to publish, through the medium of your columns, some simple instructions to the numerous possessors of powerful refractors in this country. In order that the surface of the sun may for the time be kept constantly under observation, the co-operation of observers in different longitudes is necessary; and, from the correspondence which has taken place since the commencement of the year, European observers may confidently count on the aid of the astronomers at Madras, the Cape of Good Hope, and in the United States. As nearly as the observation made on the 26th of March, 1859, enables us to calculate, the chances are about three out of four that if the watch be continuous the planet will be seen again during the coming conjunction; and, with these odds in favour, it is hoped that application of the telescope will not be wanting in this country from sunrise to sunset from March 25 to April 10 inclusive. Should the one black ball of the four be drawn, still materials calculated to ensure future success will be obtained if those gentlemen who engage in the search will for the time keep a journal in which to enter the Greenwich times of each scrutiny of the disc which they may make, and in which they may be able to say that they saw no object of the kind sought. By the proper collation of numerous journals of this kind, sent to a centre such as the Royal Astronomical Society, it may be possible to say with something approaching certainty whether the supposed planet did or did not pass conjunction within a definite interval of time; and if, with the addition of the distant observations alluded to, the negative be established, to infer that it was situated within certain limiting longitudes. It is of distinct value towards a future positive result to obtain these limits. If such of your readers as are interested in these matters will follow the subjoined description, I think it may tend to make very plain what they may expect to see. If a circle be drawn to a radius of 6 inches, and divided into quadrants by a vertical and horizontal diameter,

the upper point, according to common convention, will represent the north point, or 0 degrees, the left east, or 90, the lower south, or 180, and the right west, or 270 degrees. Should the planet pass before the sun about noon on April the 2nd (the time at which the earth passes through its line of nodes), it will enter the disc at about 55 degrees, and in about four hours and a half pass off at 235 degrees; and on any other day between noon on March 25 and April 10 the path will be nearly parallel to and in the same direction as the above, and described at nearly the same rate. If the passage should occur at about noon on March 25, the path will merely graze the edge of the sun at 325 degrees, and if at about noon on April 10, there will similarly be a mere graze at 145 degrees. If now the reader will draw a line joining the points of 325 and 145 degrees, and divide it into sixteen equal parts, and rule at right angles fifteen parallel lines through the points of division, he will have a close representation of the position of the planet's orbit as projected on the sun at noon of the successive days of visibility, from which he will easily infer the position at intermediate times, and partially understand how an astronomer is enabled to say of an observation made (for instance) in July, that it could not be a transit of the planet of Lescarbault. The inversion of the image by the telescope must be allowed for in the usual manner, and, if the telescope have a vertical axis, further allowance will be required for the displacement of the cardinal points of the disc at different hours, my description in that case applying only to noon. It is, of course, of importance that, if success attend the search, the chord traversed by the planet be duly observed; but the method of effecting this will naturally be sought elsewhere. The writer of this letter proposed a convenient process for a similar case in the "Monthly Notices" of the Royal Astronomical Society for March, 1854, which subsequent experience has shown to possess great accuracy. It remains to add a word on the appearance of the supposed planet, which its discoverer described as having a disc of about three seconds. If, as above, a circle of twelve inches diameter represent the apparent disc of the sun, it needs to be borne in mind that the object to be sought is supposed to have an apparent diameter of only one-fiftieth of an inch on the same scale, and that, apart from its comparatively rapid motion, it will be chiefly recognised by the defined circularity of its minute disc, and the intense blackness of that disc as compared with any solar spot which may be visible.

ASTRONOMICAL PROGRESS.—In the ordinary operations of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, very little change has taken place since the preceding year. The observations are precisely of the same character as before, and the reductions have been made to keep pace with the observations. The volume of Observations for 1858 has been very nearly passed through the press, and will be ready for publication in a short time. The printing of the volume for 1859 has commenced. The galvanic operations of the Observatory have been carried on without material alteration; but considerable difficulty has been experienced in keeping up the time communication along the lines of railway and for the drop of the Deal ball, on account of the bad state of the wires leading from the Observatory to the Lewisham station of the North Kent Railway. These wires pass underground, and the difficulty of examining and repairing them is found to be so great, that preparations are being made for carrying another set above ground across the Park and through the town to the station of the Greenwich Railway. It has been the custom at the Royal Observatory, since the year 1833, at the end of every sixth year to collect the results of the observations of stars and of the sun during the preceding period of six years, and thus to form a new and independent star catalogue, with independent place of equinox. The fourth of these six-yearly periods expires with the termination of 1859; but, as there is reason to think that in the course of another year the observations necessary for forming a complete catalogue of stars of the fifth magnitude visible at Greenwich may be finished, the Astronomer Royal has decided to defer the preparation of the new or seven-year catalogue to the close of the year 1860. The printing of the Reduction of the Greenwich Lunar Observations from 1831 to 1851 (in continuation of the Reductions from 1750 to 1830, and on the same general system of calculations and the same elements of tables, as far as circumstances permitted) is now advancing. The principal object in these Reductions was, to deliver the annual results of the Greenwich observations from the petty inconsistencies which had crept in by reason of the uncertainty on the elements and the theory of the moon's parallax (an uncertainty from which we are at last delivered by the researches of Professor Adams), and from the small uncertainty on the equinox; and to compare these with a lunar theory more legitimate in its form than that of Burckhardt's Tables. Every observation for a period of one hundred and two years is now computed by the same elements of reduction and compared with the same tabular elements. It will not be necessary to continue these reductions beyond 1851, as the parallax may be considered as established, and as Hansen's Tables are now applicable (and partly applied) to the years commencing with 1852. In the course of printing some small errors of computation have been discovered; and these will affect in an inappreciable degree the numerical corrections of lunar elements given in the supplemental *Monthly Notice* for 1859. During the last year several computers have been employed on the principal reductions of the magnetical observations made at the Royal Observatory from 1848 to 1857. They are based entirely upon the photographic registration of the positions of the three magnetometers; and will present, it is believed, the first example of reductions so made. The measures taken for every hour are not the ordinates of the photographic curves, but the ordinates of pencil curves traced by hand as representing the general sweep of the curves, suppressing inequalities of very short period. It is hoped that, in this way, results of considerable value may be obtained. The ordinates have been taken both for solar hours and for lunar hours; and are so classified as to present, on both systems, the monthly means for days and for hours. The calculations are now far advanced. The Great Equatorial at the Royal Observatory will, it is anticipated, be shortly ready for use. Much delay has arisen from the tardiness of experiments on the instrument and its driving clock, from the personal occupation of the Astronomer Royal on public business not connected with the Observatory, from the pressure of other business on the opticians, and finally from little errors of measure derived from the German opticians. It is expected, however, that the whole will soon be in a state fitted for active employment.—*Report of the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society.*

FOSSIL TURTLE.—The *Courier du Havre* states that a few days ago a young man employed in the museum of that town perceived a fossil turtle



embedded in a massive rock weighing about a ton, which had fallen shortly before from the cliffs of La Heve. With the assistance of two persons he extricated the fossil, and conveyed it to the museum. From the form of the shell, it appears that the turtle must have been a marine one, and of the same species as those which are now found on the coasts of Asia and of Western Africa.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON.....London Institution. 7. Rev. Henry Christmas, "On Eminent Personages of English History living between the years 1640 and 1680."  
Geographical. 8j. 1. Mr. Alderman Hopkins, "On a Possible Passage to the North Pole." 2. Col. Schaffner, U.S., "Proposed Telegraphic Communication with America via the Faroea, Iceland, and Greenland."  
Medical. 8j. Mr. H. Haynes Walton, "On the Ophthalmoscope, and its Application, with Practical Illustrations."
- TUES.....Royal Institution. 3. Dr. Spencer Cobbold, "On Herbivorous Mammalia—Cameline Ruminants."  
Civil Engineers. 8. Discussion "On Indian Railways," and, if time permits, Mr. M. Scott "On Breakwaters, Part II."  
Statistical. 8. Mr. Fred. Purday, "On the Statistics of the Poor Rate, before and since the Poor Law Amendment Act."  
Pathological. 8.  
Zoological. 9.
- WED.....Pharmaceutical. 11 a.m. Anniversary.  
Literary Fund. 3.  
London Institution. 7. Dr. Spencer Cobbold, "On the Structure and Habits of the Mammalia."  
Society of Arts. 8. Mr. E. Rimmel, "On the Art of Perfumery; its History and Commercial Development."  
Geological (Burlington House). 8. 1. Mr. G. P. Walls, "An Outline of the Geology of Venezuela and Trinidad." 2. Mr. M. Lartet, "On the Co-existence of Man with certain Extinct Quadrupeds, proved by Fossil Bones from various Pleistocene deposits bearing incisions made by sharp instruments."  
Ethnological. 8j.  
Archæological Association. 8j.
- THURS.....Royal Institution. 3. Professor Ansted, "On Physical Geography and Geology—The Origin of Volcanoes."  
Antiquaries. 8.  
Chemical. 8. Mr. Wanklyn, "On Zinc-methyl." Dr. Guthrie, "On some Compounds of the Olefines."
- FRI.....United Service Institution. 3. Hon. John Wethered, "Super-heated Steam."  
London Institution. 7. Professor Bentley, "On the Structure and Functions of the Nutritive Organs of Plants."  
Royal Institution. 8. Professor W. Thomson, "On Atmospheric Electricity."
- SAT.....Asiatic. 2. Anniversary.  
Royal Institution. 3. Mr. F. A. Abel, "On Heat and Chemical Force."  
Royal Botanic. 3j.

## ART AND ARTISTS.

## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THERE IS NO PICTURE in the present Academy Exhibition which will call for the intervention of the police, to keep off an eager barricading multitude. But there is a surprisingly high general level of vigorous pictures. The line is almost uniformly interesting. Among the Academicians, many of the elder men are "conspicuous by their absence;" as, notably, Mulready, MacIse, Ward, Eastlake, F. R. Pickersgill. Others, who in time past used to contribute pictures which riveted popular attention, only appear by slight performances. And, of course, certain other veterans, whom it would be invidious to name, engross, as usual, a good deal of the space to which they are legally entitled, without contributing proportionately—unless by way of foil—to the value of the display. Landseer, Dyce, Herbert, Frith, Elmore, Stanfield, Roberts, Creswick, Redgrave, Hart, are the elder Academicians (we are now confining ourselves to the pictures) who, in intention or achievement, come out strong. On the part of the Associates the only notable non-appearance, and one to which we can ill reconcile ourselves, is that of Mr. Lewis. Mr. Frost, again, only sends two small and unimportant pieces. It is the new blood of the Academy—Phillip and Hook among the R.A.'s; Millais, Goodall, Richmond, Dobson, O'Neill, among the Associates, to whom must be added one of longer standing, E. W. Cooke—who appear in greatest force. In the main, it is these, together with the rising and risen men among the general contributors, who furnish the most conspicuous and attractive part of the entertainment. Speaking generally, it is an Exhibition of the Associates and general contributors', rather than of the Academicians' works. Not that even they appear in any strikingly new character, but rather with new and, as we said, uniform force, in old, familiar parts. The prevalence of dramatic and stirring scenes, and of realistic themes, the tendency towards which has during the last ten or twelve years been steady and irresistible, is very apparent. Essentially modern are choice of subject and style of treatment; essentially unacademic. There is plenty of good drawing, but hardly a nude figure, in the whole gathering. Pre-Raphaelitism and Mr. Ruskin have done their work, or are doing it; though the influence, palpable as it is, is (from certain causes) this year more indirectly than directly visible. Let us hope the English School may not make losses as well as gains. One characteristic of the School in the middle of the last and commencement of the present century we should grieve to see lost or impaired: glory of colour. There was a sensible abatement, not to say eclipse of it, after Reynolds and Gainsborough, in the days of West, Lawrence, Wilkie—and Bird! Some reaction of the kind is almost threatened again. There is still no lack of good forcible colour—excellence of a material and mechanical sort, rather than of nobler. But there are no Great Colourists, in the sense in which Turner, Etty, and Mulready were, or as William Hunt still is. Rossetti and Holman Hunt, indeed, are both noble colourists (of another school), but are non-exhibitors, or nearly so, here.

We this week propose limiting ourselves to a mention of a very few among the more noticeable pictures. And in doing so we may, perhaps, be a little eccentric in our course; addressing ourselves to intrinsic claims alone, so far as our fallible human judgment enables us to recognise them, independently of extrinsic considerations, such as seniority, popular repute, &c. As Sancho Panza used to say,

and as Mr. Leslie used to be fond of quoting him: "Where the great man sits, there seems to us to be the head of the table."

Undeniably the noblest picture in the exhibition is "The Black Brunswicker" (29) of Mr. Millais, after whose name we have now too many years read the single letter *A*. Surely, if the having taken a firm, decisive hold on the public attention be any claim (on grounds of policy) to admission among the Forty, it is now many a year since Mr. Millais achieved that in an infinitely higher degree than some who have been preferred over his head. It is the interests of the Academy which are the more concerned in the recognition of so patent a fact as the true relative position of Mr. Millais: just as anything but lustre is reflected on the institution by the absence from its ranks of the painter of the most remarkable religious pictures the English school has produced, Mr. Holman Hunt; also of one or two other painters of high mental pictures, who, it is to be feared, will never become even candidates.—Why do we think Mr. Millais's picture the noblest here? Grandeur of art are shown in it than in any other; a grand mastery and intelligence of hand, grand power and swift decision of *mind* too. Yet it is a very simple business. A stripling in the sombre close-fitting uniform of the Black Brunswickers, and a lady in low evening dress of dazzling white satin, trimmed with cherry-coloured ribbons, are standing in the parting moment; he has Waterloo before him, she the sad and lonely battle of uncertainty and dread expectation to undergo. Naturally it is she who is the more reluctant to let the last fateful moment arrive. His hand is on the door to open it; hers to keep it closed, to postpone that miserable moment, the commencement of *her* trial.

Wilt thou be gone? it is not yet near time?

she might be saying, nearly in Juliet's words. Only her face, averted from him, expresses a far deeper trouble than Juliet's, as the danger is nearer and more definite. He, man-like, boy-like, thinks more of the necessity of going. The possible "French leanings" and "hidden secret," some, who would see more in a mill-stone than another, have affected to discover, the clue to which they find in the print on the walls of "Napoleon crossing the Alps," is all simply *bosh*. What so natural as that ugly print in a room at Brussels in those days? And what detail could more naturally carry our mind forward to the coming hour in which that bravura figure will be finally borne down from his seat on Fortune's back, amid infinite physical carnage, amid infinite spiritual sorrows of bereaved bleeding hearts? There are no such reconditely impertinent meanings in the picture. That beautiful downcast face, those drooping eyes, that anxious brow and sorrowful pouting mouth, express the passing human emotions natural to the hour—natural to her sex and age. It is simply a bit of human life, a representative scene, dramatically and directly told; as it requires such rare gifts, whether in poet or painter—of intuitive sight, of intuitive and acquired powers of expression—thus clearly and forcibly to tell: what is so seeming simple when done, being so strangely difficult to do. The mark is hit: that is all. What the painter intended to do he has done, definitely, intelligibly, and at once. Of course, once get a bit of reality on to canvas, as here, and it is susceptible of many an interpretation, just as Nature herself is. Executively, the painting of the picture throughout—of the forms and textures of things, of the glistening black uniform and yellow sword knot, of the rich, gleaming satin which stands on end, of the disregarded lapdog begging on his hind legs, even of the ugly green paper, the ugly polished mahogany door—is nothing less than superb. The drawing is masterly, showing entire understanding of the figure in action. Very deep and luminous colour is developed out of difficult ingredients. There is also much beauty of line and of easy, unstrained composition—such as always follows nature—in the arrangement of the two figures as they stand there breast to breast. The *pose* and gesture of each are eloquent of the action and emotion in hand. Altogether, the picture shows an entire rebound from that temporary slovenliness Mr. Ruskin was so eager to denounce, with almost indecent haste and cheerfulness. The picture is that of a sometime Pre-Raphaelite who has cast his skin, or come of age as it were—come into possession of his full powers of hand and eye, matured and strengthened by discipline. If there be a fault in the picture, it is (to our mind) in the disparity of character between the smooth-faced boy—even though his be a soldier-like bronzed face, and a soldier-like bearing—and the far maturer face of the ripened girl, or, we should say, woman. But the disparity is not an unnatural or improbable one; and both figures are eminently human. Mr. Millais's forte, indeed, has always been rather in women than in men. The former in his hands are of finer spiritual growth, nobler human creatures, having "nobler joys and nobler sorrows." One word we would address to Mr. Millais himself, in the most friendly spirit. The man who can paint this picture can do more and better, and is not adequately represented even by it. It is but a passing thought or motive—out of many that must often be fitting though his mind—arrested and creatively wrought out. It is no complex dramatic invention, no historic monument. Not by a few months' work for gold and exhibition-standing can Mr. Millais fight his way to the place among English or European painters he is able to win if he choose. The quick decisive eye, the ready decisive hand, have their drawbacks as well as their advantages. The fable of the tortoise and the hare is permanently applicable. Mr. Millais's natural power and acquired command of the language of his art are to that of Mr. Rossetti, say, as twenty to one probably, to Mr. Holman Hunt's

as ten to one perhaps. Yet the former (the technically more cultured Blake of these days), though known only to a few, has, by a varied series of spiritual, thoughtful, finely-motived designs, of exceeding preciousness and beauty, endeared himself to all thoughtful contemporaries acquainted with his works, as no other living painter has done. Mr. Hunt, by sheer force of earnestness and intensity, has put out his natural gifts to the very utmost permanent interest. Both painters have, in different paths, achieved works of a mental calibre unattempted by Mr. Millais. How many pictures has the latter painted, on which he can look back as having worthily tasked his working capabilities, or which have been much more than play to him? Two courses lie now before him. The display of perfected technical gifts may win the suffrage of dealers and of collectors; but mental gifts must be put forth, nay, *strained*, by one who "scorns delights and lives laborious days," if he would win the delighted homage of thoughtful men, of such as at all periods make and unmake reputations, and whose verdicts are in the end echoed by the crowd. As yet, judged by his works, Mr. Millais seems to us, amid all the opulence of his artistic genius, and as compared with the two artists we have named, to lack *intensity and culture*. The latter may in time be supplied, the former strengthened. Let Mr. Millais ponder over the noble uses to which a recent painter in another school—Turner—put his marvellous gifts of eye and hand in the interpretation of external nature, and try and accomplish a similar service for human nature. This would indeed be an achievement. We think he might do it. He has certainly one-half of the requisites for such an undertaking.

From the "Black Brunswick" let us step across the East Room to a very remarkable picture of Mr. Dyce's, in a style of subject and of treatment we had not anticipated at his hands: "Pegwell Bay, Kent—a recollection of October 5th, 1858" (141). It is one of the noblest pictures in the exhibition, and one of the noblest Mr. Dyce has ever painted. Thrice welcome is poetic beauty developed out of familiar realities. These white-faced cliffs, assuming more earnest hues at the solemn sunset hour; this long stretch of low-tide sands and shallows reflecting the crimson hues of the sky; the distant breakers; nay, even the majestic crimson-barred sky—are trite enough to Londoners. So, too, the domestic figures straggling in loose order along the beach in the foreground, gathering shells; ladies in sea-side hats, Balmorals, and red petticoats, stooping, as we have all so often seen ladies stoop in that pursuit, or turning round to look at the landscape; the children scampering out amid the rocks. With Pre-Raphaelite elaborateness and minute truth of detail, all this familiar matter is reproduced; yet how earnest, grand, is the general result. An especially solemn, yet by no means unusual, moment of nature is seized. But it is the honest, faithful, appreciative spirit in which it is treated, to which the best part of the solemnity of the picture is due. The comet, the effect of which is so well rendered, adds to the beauty of the sky, and vastly to the historic interest of the picture. Perhaps after all, Mr. Dyce, Reality is more divine than learned *réchauffés* of the early Italian masters, in however pure and noble a key. Perhaps thorough and intense recognition, at first hand, of such divinity as lies around our feet, is more religious even than pictorial religion at second hand. We have always entertained a great respect for Mr. Dyce as a man of high culture, of high and pure feeling. But this picture, so foreign to his ordinary practice—this bit of reality earnestly seen—has immeasurably enhanced that respect. Every year will add to the historic value of such a picture. The scene "really happened," as Mr. Carlyle would say; no mean addition to the significance of its beauty. "You figure-painters beat us hollow when you take to landscape," Turner used, half-jokingly, half-seriously, to say to Eitty, *à propos* of some of the latter's wonderful generalised sketches of natural solemnity and beauty. This *ungenitalised* portrait of reality might well elicit a similar confession from many a living landscapist.

Let not our remarks on this novel and original picture be taken as implying any failure to recognise the noble feeling animating Mr. Dyce's deeply religious picture, painted in 1844, revised 1851, "St. John leading home his adopted Mother" (8). It is a picture in which much earnest thought and study are legible; one which, by the elevation of its appeal and its all-pervading solemnity of intention, carries us for a while a long way out of the ordinary exhibition atmosphere. Still, those grandly-posed figures, those learnedly-arranged draperies, that learnedly-contrasted colour, those elaborated faces, do savour of revival rather than of discovery. Especially poetic is the landscape: the solemn mournful sky, the earnestly-painted foreground, to the right of which we see the Sepulchre of our Lord, forsaken by the disciples, still watched by the women. In Mr. Dyce's third picture, "The Man of Sorrows" (122), the bowed figure of Christ sitting, communing with highest thoughts, amid that lonely landscape, is grandly impressive. Though conventional, it is so in a very high manner. The painter's fine perception of the sentiment of landscape is manifest in this silent barren moor, depicted with such stern truth. And, perhaps, a modern English painter has as good a right to put his religious figures into a northern landscape as the old Italians had to put theirs into an Italian one, or the old Flemings and Germans to make theirs familiar with mediæval architecture and accessories. Far better, at all events, than to *invent* a landscape for the purpose, if a journey to Jerusalem be not practicable to the artist.

Though there be marked specific differences between the two men, Mr. Dyce and Mr. Herbert belong to the same sect in art and the

same epoch—to the Westminster Palace fresco school, or rather that of the revival of religious art: a school whose hold on public attention has been somewhat weakened by the yet bolder young men who came next, and showed that the old *spirit of working* was more germane to the modern wants than the old *manner*; that "the form killeth, but the spirit giveth life." When, as now, both exhibit, one naturally looks from the pictures of Mr. Dyce to that of Mr. Herbert, "Mary going forth into the Mountainous Country" (128). There is nothing of Mr. Dyce's present tendency to a closer hold on modern realities in this picture. Pure high feeling, a deeply studied motive, the most conscientious labour, executive refinement—all these qualities are recognisable at a glance, and again lift us for a moment into a world above the dusty, vulgar, exhibition one. But is it a very real or solid one? Is it not a little factitious and sectarian? This pallid, not to say morbid-faced, Lily of Israel, hasting amid the lilies and cactuses of an Eastern landscape, is a mere painter's invention, not wholesome flesh and blood. She is not the Divine made manifest in the flesh, but flesh with all the humanity refined away. Such work is not strong meat for men, but somewhat indigestible confectionery, or, perhaps, consecrated wafers. At best, we are reminded, by the sentiment which really does inform it, of the cold moonlight glimmer on some romantic lake, disguising the forms of things, rather than of honest, healthful sunlight, which reveals and wakens them into life.

A startling contrast is the vigorous humanity of Mr. Phillip's "Prayer" (168). Rough but indubitable human nature is this up-looking, hollow-eyed, female beggar, whose life has, in truth, been but a rough one. The strong hues of her dark olive complexion and of her coarse garments, the strong lines of her peasant face, life-worn though yet young, and the strong fervid piety which speaks from it, are duly thrown up by contrast with the dainty delicate outlines and hues of the mantilla-veiled, fan-holding beauty behind. In colour and execution, as in conception, this picture is alike vigorous. A telling and characteristic diploma picture of the new R.A., it will prove not unworthy to rank with those of Turner and Eitty—masters who did not, for the saving a few pounds, care to be represented to their successors by slip-slop. As to "The Marriage of the Princess Royal" (58), we heartily congratulate Mr. Phillip, as we dare say he congratulates himself, on his safe emergence from that onerous and troublesome commission. The difficulties in getting courtly sitters to keep their appointments, and not waste an artist's time and break down his temper, are matters of artistic history. August personages, again, do not in their stately ceremonials inevitably group themselves into works of art! The Goddess of Beauty smiles on the just and the unjust, the high-born and the low; and, as even this sparkling, brilliant picture too plainly testifies, the preference is not towards the former. It requires a very Holbein to elevate such themes into the domain of true History, to impart to them some of the dignity and austere nobility of his own mind. In the modern manner Mr. Phillip has managed his difficult subject-matter with a very triumphant hand. Much skill and judgment have been exerted to concentrate attention on what were the best spontaneous points in the scene: on the manly, though fatally stiff and supercilious, German form and face of the kneeling bridegroom, in the centre; on the youthful *naïveté* and intelligence and attractive bloom, budding womanhood always has, of the kneeling Princess Royal beside him; and on that living line of beauty—or, at all events, grace—created by the kneeling bridesmaids behind her, with their variously-disposed bowed heads—a sinuous rivulet, amid the stiff crinolines and uniforms around, of white silks, laces, roses, and of (mostly) youthful faces. The Queen, Prince Consort, and the Royal princes and princesses, are necessarily a principal group to the right. Perhaps the worst point of the picture is the weakness of the middle distance in the centre, just beyond the bridesmaids. This part is a mere brown mass of indistinctly-indicated heads, devoid of character, expression, or colour. A little of that Pre-Raphaelitism on which this artist looks so ill-favouredly would have vastly improved this portion of the picture, if the figures in question would only have sat to him! The magnificent toilettes of the Court ladies were the best part of the artist's material, and are made the most of. The bloom, the beauty of texture, of colour, developed by him, evidently *con amore*, in these dresses, which he takes care to play against lawn sleeves and red coats, are among the most agreeable and refreshing qualities in the picture, vigorous as is the handling and graceful the *management* throughout.

THE FINE-ART CRITIC of the *Athenæum* displayed last week an amount of scientific knowledge which will greatly astonish the naturalists of the day. In noticing Sir Edwin Landseer's picture at the Royal Academy Exhibition, this wise man comments upon the fact that the hen, in its fright, has laid an egg, and that the egg has broken. Looking down then from the altitude of his superior knowledge, he pretends to foresee what hypercritics will say of this, and thus proceeds: "Here is a point some hypercritical people will get hold of. The egg is broken by the fall, the shell being hard and set. No egg is otherwise than soft at the moment of exclusion, these critics will say." Oh, dear, no! It is only the critic of the *Athenæum* who will say so. Everybody else will say, what everybody ought to know, that no egg is soft at the moment of exclusion, excepting when the hen is labouring under a disease which stops the supplies of lime. Then, and then only, does she lay soft eggs. The shell of an egg is formed of crystals which take their shape in the body of the bird, and the egg of a healthy bird is always perfectly hard and set. Were it otherwise, and the egg fell soft, the under side of every egg would be flattened by its weight.



Mr. Millais, after two or three months' residence in London, during which his "Black Brunswicker" was painted, has taken a cottage at Kingston-on-Thames. Let us hope he will soon finally return from his retirement at Perth. He has, we believe, long been gravitating towards London again. That retirement hardly seemed to prove beneficial to his art. There are few men of genius—and least of all artists—who can be, as Wordsworth and Carlyle have been to themselves, all-sufficient (in the noblest sense) amid the deepest seclusion.

On Thursday, the 3rd of May, the Society of Artists and Amateurs held its fourth and last *conversazione* for the season at Willis's Rooms. This, as is customary, was the most numerous and brilliantly attended of the series. There was a large assemblage of interesting pictures and drawings, and of well-filled portfolios. Among the former there were good examples, as usual, of Wm. Hunt and J. F. Lewis; a fine small Landseer, representing a fabulous sum of money; Mr. Solomon's graphic scene of "The Artist Abroad"—French peasants criticising his picture,—which has been the parent of many pictures on the same hint. A somewhat uninteresting Müller, a view of Bristol, held the post of honour. And hereupon we heard some complaints, to the effect that there is a growing tendency in the society to give an undue prominence to the contributions of *dealers* rather than of the members, for the exhibition of whose works such societies are primarily founded. There is a difficulty in the case; for without the help of the dealers there would be no getting together a sufficiency of conspicuously interesting works.

On Saturday last the annual banquet of the Royal Academy was held in the great east room. As usual, the company consisted of the Academicians and their friends, the Associates, the Ministers of State, and some of the most distinguished statesmen, noblemen, and patrons of art in the country. The President of the Royal Academy took the chair, and the usual round of toasts was duly honoured. As usual, Sir Charles Eastlake lauded the liberality of that patronage which the Prince Consort extends to art; as usual, he hinted to the Prime Minister (to how many Prime Ministers has the same hint been addressed?) that the smallest assistance would be thankfully received; and, as usual, the Prime Minister waved off the hint with a good-humoured but not very definite piece of pleasantry. Perhaps the most remarkable circumstance in connection with the dinner was that the toast of "Literature" had to be responded to by Mr. Motley, an American gentleman, the author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic."

The ceremony of unveiling the statue of Mendelssohn at the Crystal Palace disclosed one of the worst specimens of English art which has been seen for many a long day. We seem indeed determined to send all our great works abroad (witness Mr. Foley's splendid statue of Lord Hardinge), and to keep our rubbish at home. So unpardonably bad is this statue, that the Royal Academicians, willing as they were to favour Mr. Bacon, excluded the model from their exhibition—a very strong measure to take with a great public work. The casting also strikes us as being by no means first-rate. Messrs. Robinson and Cottam may be well enough at a park paling, or even at a funeral car to be once used and then laid by; but for work that is to stand the wear and tear of weather, and is expected to last for centuries, we should prefer others whom we could name. The principal reason why bronze statues turn black in this country, instead of remaining the beautiful light green which is their proper colour, is the excess of inferior metal, and the diminished proportion of copper. Bronze of good quality (like that of the "Achilles" in Hyde-park, and Foley's statue of Lord Hardinge) is worth at prime cost 100*l.* per ton; but those who make cheap tenders bring down the price to 60*l.* or 70*l.* by mixing inferior metals, such as tin, and by using only one-half the proper quantity of metal. A statue eight or nine feet high ought properly to contain two tons of metal; but a cheap caster will use only one ton, and fill up with lead to "load" it. A six or seven foot statue, to be cast in first-rate style, should cost 350*l.* or 400*l.*; but it can be done for 250*l.* or 350*l.*, by using these cheaper devices. Some of the best specimens of casting that have ever been turned out of English hands are by Messrs. Elkington.

The Academy Exhibition of this year presents one generally remarked and generally welcome novelty, for which the thanks of the public, of critics, exhibitors, and even of the rejected, are due to the hanging committee. Festoons of crimson drapery occupy the space of old held by pictures above the second or third row. A good background is thus afforded to the pictures which are hung. Those which used to be so hoisted next the ceiling escape that public stigma and disadvantage. The spectator escapes a craned neck and an aching back. And the general effect is infinitely more artistic and less warehouse-like. The insufficient accommodation of the Academy's present "house" is also brought convincingly home to the bosom of the artist world: which was perhaps among the objects the Academy had in view. One result is, that nearly 200 fewer pictures are hung in the three great rooms than last year, nearly 300 fewer in all!—in itself no small gain to the weary critic. What used to be the Architectural Room is now exclusively devoted to pictures, instead of to a jumble of all things. The miniature painters, on whom photography has told so fatally, are content with the centre screens in what used to be their room, the walls of which are lined by drawings, water-colour pictures, and architectural designs. Some of the architects' contributions are exiled to the passage, the Academicians gladly remembering there is an exhibition in Conduit-street exclusively devoted to that branch of the arts. The Octagon-room is made over, as usual of late, to engravings. Considerable pains have evidently been bestowed on the hanging of the pictures. The endeavour to attain symmetrical and artist-like effects is obvious, though too often on a merely mechanical plan, not always felicitous in its results on individual pictures. On the whole, too, a pretty generous and liberal spirit has been shown in the admission of outsiders to the line; though, as in all exhibitions over which mere sublimity mortals preside, singular preferences are (and we suppose must be) shown: not more so here, however, than elsewhere—in Suffolk-street, or Pall-mall, say. One feature of the exhibition, apparent to most observers, is traceable to any but commendable motives. We allude to the absence of several younger members of the Pre-Raphaelite school, whose works in previous exhibitions had secured them a standing in the arts, and had attracted general notice.

The absence is not a voluntary one. One of the hangers had, it is reported, been heard to declare, with some emphasis, "he would show no mercy to the Pre-Raphaelites!"—a speech the indiscretion of which is only equalled by its cynical disregard of common fairness and decency. The candid revelation of so much bias and prejudice plainly showed his unfitness for a judicial post, such as that of hanger. He has proved as good as his word. Not only no mercy, but no justice, has been shown to several works of high technical merit within the proscribed category, by men of acknowledged position. Now, is it right that a gratuitous indignity and undeserved injury should be inflicted on two or three artists, simply because they are of a school beyond the pale of a certain hanger's sympathies? The alleged injustice and partiality are of too serious a kind to be passed over in silence. The wrong done demands inquiry, and, if possible, redress. A far juster and more liberal spirit was shown by the Academy in its treatment of the leaders of Pre-Raphaelitism, when that heresy first sprang into being some ten or twelve years ago,—treatment which the subsequent career of those artists has done nothing to make the Academy ashamed of. Whatever may be the differences of opinion as to the merits or demerits of Pre-Raphaelitism as a final system, there can be none as to its value as a source of discipline for the young artist's mind, hand, and eye; or as to the wholesome influences, the new life, it has infused into modern English art, just at a period when that threatened to become utterly conventional, generalising, and vacuous. We remember the time when the works of the hanger in question would have been greatly benefited by a little Pre-Raphaelite strictness.

### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

**SISYPHUS AND HIS STONE** are but feeble types of unrest when compared with the locomotion of the musical journalist now that the season has "set in with its usual severity." It is, nevertheless, fortunate for our materiality that the sun does not blister, nor the atmosphere oppress; and although mind and matter are kept perpetually on the stretch, there is occasionally a faint realisation of the poet's idea:

The labour we delight in physics pain.

Among the operatic movements of the week as yet unnoticed by us may be recorded "Trovatore," for the first time this season at Covent Garden, on Thursday the 3rd inst, with Mlle. Rosina Csillag as *Azucena*, and Sig. Graziani as the *Count di Luna*. The part of the vengeful gipsy has been so uniformly given to a contralto, that much speculation was on foot relative to the vocal capabilities of the highly-gifted Hungarian in this truly important character. Soon after the curtain rose on the second act, all misgivings on the point were fully dispelled. Her conception of the Zingara is quite original, and highly artistic. Every movement is an illustration, every posture a study. It is impossible to paint a more terribly harrowing picture than that presented to the audience as the burning of her son is narrated to her, or the conflict of adverse passions which by turns usurp dominion, during the process of a trying ordeal. If there is any real deficiency of vocal power in developing this character, it is amply atoned for by the immense dramatic force and striking freshness imparted. Graziani is by far the best *Count* we have. His magnificent voice, manly bearing, and evident familiarity with every point that bears upon completeness, were closely scrutinised and applauded. "Il Balen" was encored. To say that the parts of *Leonora* and *Manrico* had Grisi and Mario as representatives is sufficient commentary on the general treatment of Verdi in his "Trovatore." Tuesday brought out "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." Of all the Rossinian operas this is generally considered to be the most complete. In it the composer's individuality is manifest from the first bar to the last. Not only is the ear charmed by the abstract beauties of melody, harmony, and gorgeous devices of orchestral and vocal colouring, but there is a peculiar fitness of the notes to the words, the sounds to the sense. The conceptions of an original and brilliant mind are apparent throughout, and these conceptions are illustrated with the freedom and lucidity of a great master. A more effective representation than that on the evening referred to has not for some time been witnessed. The cast was a powerful one, including the names of Mme. Miolan Carvalho (*Rosina*), Sig. Mario (*Count Almaviva*), Sig. Ronconi (*Figaro*), M. Zelger (*Doctor Bartolo*), and Sig. Tagliafico (*Basilio*). *Rosina* is said to be the most successful effort in opera buffo with which Mme. Carvalho identifies herself. It is a genuine piece of comedy, instinct with life and animation. If it has not any great claim to originality, it combines the charm of truth to nature. To some portions Mme. Carvalho gives a reading entirely her own. She varies and embroiders the text of Rossini most unsparingly; but the changes and fioriture are so elegant, that the listener is more inclined to applaud than condemn. The famous "Una voce poco fa," accompanied by a very shower of ornament, was applauded to the echo, and a repetition became unavoidable. In the lesson scene, the enthusiasm reached a similar altitude. In short, Mme. Carvalho had to pay a heavy penalty for the great success she had by meritorious efforts achieved. Ronconi's *Figaro* was as bustling, cunning, and important as could be wished. His comic *entrée* upon the stage, in itself a feature, created considerable mirth; but his singing of the "Largo al factotum," like the other music assigned to him, was not without faults. Mario, it is well known, is the best *Almaviva* of the present day. Sig. Tagliafico attempted to render the character of *Basilio* as grotesque as possible, and succeeded. He did not, however, succeed in being funny, but, to make amends, sang his fine air, "La calunnia è un venticello" (scene 6), extremely well. M. Zelger was the counterpart of

Lablache in all but his irresistible humour. The overture—played as nowhere else it is, except by the same band—was encored, and no one, we feel assured, had any cause to regret the trifling delay of stage action from hearing a second time such a rich, sparkling, and melodious inspiration. As this was the first performance of Rossini's comic opera during a period of two years, the desire to witness "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" manifested itself by a very large assemblage.

In operatic circles, the first night of Mozart's masterpiece, "Il Dissoluto Punito, ossia Don Giovanni," is generally regarded as specially eventful. We need not travel far in search of a reason for this. A very powerful one is, that the opera is but seldom heard; and another hardly less cogent, that it is frequently shorn of many beauties by not being performed in its integrity. The profound harmonies, marvellous transitions, and unceasing melody, so characteristic of "Don Giovanni," justly claim for it the foremost position in musical romances. It stands also on the loftiest peak of dramatic eminence, whether viewed with regard to the admixture of passion in the concerted music, the profound expression of melancholy, the variety of situations, the beauty of its accompaniments, or the grandeur of its heightening scene of terror. But, even in situations that border on the terrible, the music is never made to wound the ears, or to cease to be music; and while the beautiful in melody and harmony is the predominating characteristic, the great problem of uniting the expression of passion with the beautiful, is in "Don Giovanni" thoroughly solved. Admitting these provable truths, little wonder can be excited that in this age of advancement there is to be found a very large number who protest loudly against interpolations of such a work, and condemn the slightest immolation of the composer's text on the altar of any expediency whatsoever. To such persons the performance of "Don Giovanni" on Saturday evening, at Her Majesty's Theatre, was attractive and gratifying in a more than ordinary degree. It was not a faultless representation certainly, but it approached a much higher standard of excellence than we have of late been accustomed to witness. The cast was more complete than that of last season under the same manager at Drury Lane; and this completeness has a special reference to the *Zerlina* of the evening, Mme. Borghi-Mamo. Since Sontag's time we have never had a more exquisite representative of this fascinating character. It is impossible to imagine anything more expressive and elegant than her execution of "La ci darem," "Vedrai carino," and "Batti batti." The two former were enthusiastically encored; the latter missed the compliment through an ill-advised attempt to add a new charm to it. Excepting this mistake, the success of Mme. Borghi-Mamo was of the most decided kind. Mlle. Tietjens, as *Donna Anna*, sang brilliantly, and invested the character with an intense degree of interest. Nothing could exceed the passionate and affectingly eloquent expressions of her grief over the dead body of her father; and in the scene that reveals *Don Giovanni* as his murderer, such was the thrilling effect produced by the utterance of the passage "Oh Dei! quigli e il carnefice del padre mio," that from all parts of the house proceeded a simultaneous burst of applause. Throughout the opera Mlle. Tietjens looked the grand patrician lady, and expressed with consummate force the indignation that animated her, but never in one instance allowed her passion to overstep the limits of the beautiful. Mlle. Vaneri, a rising artist, had the most difficult music in the opera to contend with. *Donna Elvira* is an up-hill character, and her excessive energy to make the best of it placed her intonation in constant jeopardy. Moreover, the conception of the character appeared to us an extravagant one. Sig. Everardi's embodiment of the wild and reckless hero was powerful and clever, and, in spite of the current hint that he had taken the part to oblige somebody, it could be easily discovered that between him and the self-imposed task there existed an excellent understanding. His energetic and vigorous delineation of the libertine evinced a large amount of careful study. Considered both in a dramatic and vocal sense, Sig. Everardi is a very valuable member of the lyrical body now at Her Majesty's Theatre. Sig. Giuglini, as *Ottavio*, sang the beautiful aria "Dalla sua pace" and the well-known "Il mio tesoro," in each instance with unquestioned success. The house presented a more crowded appearance than on any other night since its opening, and great delight was manifest as the well-remembered melodies fell upon the ear with their accustomed spontaneity and freshness. The only significant marks of disapproval throughout the evening were shown by the critics in the gallery, who took a strong objection to a fandango which was added, most unjustifiably we admit, to the minuet in the ball-room scene. On Tuesday "Norma" was produced for the first time this season, with Tietjens as the heroine. Her surprising achievements in this character are too well known, either from hearsay or personal observation, to require minute detail. It will suffice to state that as a tragic actress she appeared to be more magnificent and powerful than ever, and as a prima donna more exquisite and accomplished. It was difficult to determine the phase of character on which to bestow the greatest admiration; whether in the portrayal of indignant scorn or withering denunciation, as displayed, for instance, in the "Oh non tremate," or the deep-souled and affecting pathos of her last prayer, "Deh! non volerli vittime," being equally great in all. Sig. Mongini's *Pollio* was in some instances especially excellent. Mlle. Vaneri, in *Adalgisa*, exhibited a careful and painstaking performance, and she shared in one or two instances the applause so freely showered upon the Druidess. Sig. Violetti was admirable as the Arch-Druid,

and the fine chorus, commencing with the "Dell'aura," evoked a large amount of enthusiasm. "Norma" was in all respects carefully and efficiently brought out, and the satisfaction of the audience displayed itself in frequent recalls, both during the process of acting and at the more convenient divisions of the opera.

There is magic in a great name, especially in that of Mendelssohn. A selection from the chamber compositions of this favourite master by the directors of the Monday Popular Concerts, on the 7th inst., tended very materially to the filling of St. James's Hall. The vocalists of the evening were Mr. Sims Reeves and the members of the London Glee and Madrigal Union. From the capacious casket of jewels that Mendelssohn has bequeathed to all posterities, we think that brighter gems might easily have been selected. It is true that Mr. Reeves was recalled to sing "By Celia's arbour;" but the compliment was evidently paid more to the singer than the song. In a duet also by the Misses Eyles and Wells the expressed opinions were so equipoised, that the vocalists seemed to doubt the policy of a second attempt, admirable as the first, in reality was. Mr. Charles Hallé's singing on the piano was alone worth the visit. Among other pieces set down for him were a share in the D minor trio (No. 7), for piano, violin, and violoncello, and the fantasia in F sharp minor, dedicated to Moscheles. In the latter he distinguished himself by the high qualities of the musical poet and the finished executant. The last movement is a kind of moto perpetuo in prestissimo tune, one too of such enormous difficulty that a single false step would inevitably destroy the equilibrium of the player. With Mr. Hallé, however, the fantasia was reduced to the proportions of a simple exercise; such a thorough mastery has he attained over the seemingly intractable passages with which it is studded, and so completely is speed, no matter how accelerated, within his resources. The quartet in E flat (No. 44), assigned to M. Sainton, Herr Goffrie, Mr. Doyle, and Sig. Piatti, and the quartet in F minor (No. 61), classed among the posthumous works of Mendelssohn, received as a matter of course the most finished treatment. From the aspect of the audience we came to the conclusion that it contained a larger admixture of country visitors than usual.

Philharmonic Society.—The second concert of the season took place on Monday at the old-established quarters in Hanover-square. The performance began with a symphony of Haydn's, No. 7, of the set composed for Salomon. Until Beethoven had more fully developed the symphonic form, the various movements in this work were regarded as models which the greatest masters did not disdain to copy. Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony formed another striking feature in the programme. With such a band as the directors of the Philharmonic always take care to provide themselves with, it is not necessary to dwell minutely on the manner in which the music alluded to was performed. Herr Lubeck, pianist to the Court at the Hague, gave proof of his excellence by a masterly performance of Mendelssohn's G minor. The clearness and brilliancy of touch, fine phrasing, and warmth of style, imparted to this charming concerto, were thoroughly appreciated by the audience. In a nocturno of his own, Herr Lubeck shone forth still more brightly, and exhibited attainments both as a composer and instrumentalist that entitle him to rank and consideration.

The Musical Society of London held their fourth public meeting at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. Out of doors, the doings of the society make but little noise, and excite but little public interest; within, it is quite different, as the music selected is invariably of a first-class character, and the artistes engaged to interpret it fully competent to the task. Mozart's symphony in G minor, Beethoven's concerto in G, for pianoforte, and the overture to "William Tell," were the prominent pieces for instruments. Mr. Charles Hallé had the custody of the pianoforte. Chief among the vocalisms were two arias, one from Handel's forgotten opera "Admetus," and the other from Auber's "Le Domino Noir." Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Sainton-Dolby were the singers.

#### CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	St. James's Hall.	New Philharmonic Concert.	8.
	Hanover-square.	Amateur Musical.	8.
TUES.	St. James's Hall.	Madame Laura Baxter's Concert.	7½.
WED.	St. Martin's Hall.	Oratorio. John the Baptist.	8.
	St. James's Hall.	Vocal Association.	8.
	Gallery of Illustration.	London Glee and Madrigal Union.	8.
	Hanover Square.	Miss Armstrong's Concert.	
THURS.	St. James's Hall.	Miss Theresa Jeffery's Grand Concert.	8.
FRI.	St. James's Hall.	Royal Society of Musicians. Messiah.	8.
	Hanover-square.	Mlle. Maria de Villars' Concert.	8.
SAT.	14, Montague-place.	Bryanstone-square.	Miss Fanny Corfield's Concert.
	Crystal Palace.	Grand Vocal and Instrumental.	8.

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE REASON WHY MADAME CATHERINE HAYES has withdrawn her name from the programme of Mr. Wallace's benefit concert at the Crystal Palace, on the 19th inst., affords an exact illustration of the systematic opposition which has been brought to bear against that lady by certain persons hostile to her interests. In the original programme of the concert, Mme. Hayes's name was postponed to that of all the other lady vocalists, without even the customary "and" which is used to signify that the last is intended for the place of honour in the list. To those who are not well acquainted with the musical profession, this may seem a small matter; but those who understand it better well know that in these small matters lies the life of an artist's fame, and that this arrangement of the programme could have proceeded from nothing but a deliberate intention to insult Mme. Hayes, and to degrade her in the eyes of her fellow-musicians. Without wishing to disparage the merits of either Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington or Miss Parepa, we may be permitted to assert that they have yet to make their names great and



famous, and that it would be ridiculous to say that either of these ladies has as yet attained anything approaching the position of the accomplished *cantatrice* to whom she has been preferred. We think, therefore, that Mme. Hayes has done no more than justice to herself and to the public who assigned her the position to which she has a right, when she refuses to allow her name to be so degraded. We are sorry to be obliged to blame a gentleman whose dealings are, generally speaking, above suspicion; but we are afraid that Mr. Beale (who is responsible for this act) has suffered his recollection of a difference which occurred some time back in America to betray him into an act of incivility and injustice to a lady who never did him wrong. We are sorry also that Mr. Wallace has apparently neither the power nor the will to interfere, by declaring that a concert given in his name shall not be made the pretext for offering a deliberate insult to his countrywoman, and she the only *prima donna* of whom Ireland can boast. It is announced that the foundation stone of the Dramatic College will be laid by the Prince Consort on Friday, the 1st of June.

Monsieur and Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) leave London in the early part of June for a visit to Sweden of three or four months.

At the next subscription concert of the Vocal Association, which takes place on Wednesday evening, May 16, at St. James's Hall, the principal artists from Her Majesty's Theatre will appear, by the kind permission of E. T. Smith, Esq.

On Saturday night, during the performance of "Dinorah" at Covent Garden, in the presence of her Majesty, an explosion of one of the instruments by which the oxy-hydrogen light in the shadow dance is produced, took place. The report created great consternation for the moment throughout the house. It was speedily ascertained that the only person injured was a boy, the son of the manager of the light, whose face was contused and burnt. He was immediately carried to Charing-cross Hospital, where he was promptly attended to, and was in a condition to be removed to his home in the course of an hour. Her Majesty manifested great anxiety as to the result of the explosion, and received from Mr. Gye an assurance that no serious calamity had occurred.

The *Morning Star* devotes a leading article to a denunciation of the director of her Majesty's Theatre for having taken away the privilege of free admission from that paper, stating at the same time that this is in consequence of plain-speaking but honest criticism. Our contemporary declares that, having intimated that "an early opportunity would be taken to review the general execution of the operas, especially with reference to the orchestra and chorus," the following communication was received from "the official organ of the establishment:"

I am requested by the management to acquaint you they find it expedient to withdraw your name from the free list, and to discontinue the advertisement. Of course all this is very petty, and presents the relations between the press and the theatres in a very degrading light. We hope that there are not many managers who consider that such paltry considerations as the free admission and the advertisement are to be taken as bribes or payment for puffery; much more do we hope that there are few journals who give cause for so disgraceful an impression. We cannot help thinking, however, that the more dignified course would have been for our contemporary to have taken no notice of this little exhibition of managerial pique, but to have instructed his critic to pay for his admission and continue his reviews as before.

We have been invited to a private view of the *Aërephon*, a novel but most ingenious musical instrument. The novelty consists in the sounds being produced by means of steam, and the ingenuity in the mechanical arrangements of the working details, which are remarkable not for their complication, but for their extreme simplicity. The exhibitor, Mr. Denny, of the United States, who has patented his instrument both in England and America, has chosen Cremorne Gardens as a place where its powers could best be tested. At a distance it has a pretty appearance, presenting a cluster of shining, brass, wide-mouthed trumpets. When examined closely, there are seen two rows of brass cylinders, viz., twelve of large size behind and twenty-two smaller in front; into these cylinders steam is admitted by means of a simple and ingenious valvular apparatus. When the steam is admitted each cylinder, of course, sounds a different note, and we have, in fact, the idea of the ordinary railway steam-whistle expanded into a musical instrument; or, should you wish for a more classical illustration the *Aërephon* is a gigantic reed pipe, such as was first played upon by the good old divinity Pan, but which is now found only in conjunction with the humble Punch and Judy of modern London. When standing close to the *Aërephon*, the notes are of course loud, and every now and then trying to the ear, and the condensed steam falls about in showers; it will not, therefore, ever be admitted into a lady's drawing-room. At a short distance the intensity of the individual notes is not perceptible, and a pleasant and harmonious sound is produced. There are pedals fixed as in an ordinary pianoforte, which, if properly worked, add much to the effect of the music. The performer sits at the end of the instrument, and plays upon a row of keys as in an organ. Everything is nowadays done by steam. We can rush through the air at the rate of sixty miles an hour by steam; we can cook our potatoes by steam; and now, if we please, we may dance by steam—for the *Aërephon* seems to excel in dance and other lively music. It is judiciously placed at just proper distance from the dancing platform at Cremorne, where the sounds can best be heard—quite loud enough, but yet not too loud. This position also is the best for non-dancers to hear its powers in performing selections from operas, and other high-class music.

#### MISCELLANEA.

**M.** LOUIS BLANC delivered the second of his admirable course of lectures on Wednesday evening at the Marylebone Literary Institution. The subject of the lecture was "Fashion in Paris in the 18th century." The audience was very large, and the applause, which was richly merited, was hearty and frequent.

On Wednesday the ceremony of admission to degrees in the University of London took place at Burlington House in the presence of a large audience. Lord Granville presided.

On Tuesday the reading-room and library of the British Museum were reopened, and on Wednesday the galleries were reopened to the public, and will continue so every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from ten till six o'clock; and during the months of May, June, July, and August, the public will also be admitted to the Museum every Saturday afternoon from twelve to six o'clock, commencing on the 12th inst.

The season ticket account of the Crystal Palace up to the present time gives promise to the shareholders of the most prosperous season they have yet enjoyed. The amount of cash taken for season tickets up to the 4th of May, 1857, amounted 4910*l.*, whilst at the same date in the present year 7056*l.*, had been taken, showing a balance, in favour of the current year, of 2146*l.* Much of this is doubtless due to the arrangement which placed the Mendelssohn Festival at the very beginning of the season; still it is very encouraging, and we heartily hope that the season so well begun will as prosperously continue.

Dr. Edward Pick delivered a lecture on his System of Mnemonics at Willis's Rooms on Monday. A numerous and attentive audience attended, and the chair was taken by Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P. Dr. Pick explained his system (which has already been described as far as possible in these columns), and not only astonished his audience by the examples which he gave of his own proficiency, but actually enabled them in a short time to apply it themselves, so as to retain thirty or forty words arranged consecutively.

On Monday last Mr. Mason Jones resumed those lectures or orations which caused some stir in the town last season, and the novelty of which was sufficient to bring this young Irishman into public notice. The subject selected for his opening address was Lord Macaulay—trite enough, one would suppose, yet offering an ample supply for Mr. Jones's copious stream of words. Now that the novelty of Mr. Jones's exertions has worn off, we may perhaps be permitted to ask what the extraordinary merit of these displays consists of. We have heard him several times, and the effect has been uniform—that of having received a *douche* bath of words. Mr. Jones's orations are indeed lessons well got by heart. Written down, they would hardly be accepted magazine articles; for they are very deficient in fancy and are totally destitute of humour. The only merit that we can discover is that he has been able to get his speech so well off by heart that he is never at a loss for a word, and never casts about for the next thing to say. The effect of this is novel, and certainly curious. Like the bath above referred to, you turn on the tap, and he pours down upon you until the reservoir is exhausted. Add to this a stiff unbending delivery, an overweening confidence in himself, and a very pronounced brogue, and this is all that we have been able to discover in Mr. Mason Jones.

A French paper-manufacturer has invented a new pack of playing cards; each card represents some remarkable fact connected with the history of Napoleon I. or of Napoleon III. All the figures are of the same period, the costume is perfect, and remarkable for the execution and brilliancy of the colours. The pack of cards is called *Cartes de l'Ère Impériale*. In place of kings there are four emperors, including the Prince Imperial; four empresses, including the Empress-Mother. In place of knaves, four Bonapartes, brothers of Napoleon I. For aces, there are four islands, viz., Martinique, where the Empress Josephine was born, the island of St. Croix, Elba, and St. Helena.

#### OBITUARY.

**CHRISTIE, ALEXANDER, A.R.S.A.,** Artist, and one of the Masters of the School of Art under the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland, died at his house in Edinburgh on Sunday. Mr. Christie was considered a very successful teacher, and exhibited considerable ability, originality, taste, and design, and was a bold and effective colourist. He exhibited annually at the Exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy.

**LAMARCHE, HIPPOLYTE,** Journalist, Editor of the *Siccle*, died lately in Paris, and was interred at Père la Chaise. His obsequies were attended by the principal literary celebrities in Paris. M. Lamarche commenced his career in the navy, and distinguished himself in several engagements. He next entered the army, and rose to the rank of captain; but, on the downfall of Napoleon and the return of the Bourbons, he resigned his commission and devoted himself to literature. He wrote a play in three acts and in verse, in imitation of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," which was represented with great success at the Odéon. He occupied himself at the *Siccle* especially with the foreign diplomatic department, and was jocularly called by his comrades the diplomatist of the *Siccle*. He was attached to that paper for twenty-five years, and continued his services until within a few days of his death.

**MELVILLE, SIR JOHN,** Lord Provost of Edinburgh from 1854 to 1859, and who last autumn received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty in Holyrood, died at his residence in Edinburgh on Saturday morning, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Sir J. Melville was instrumental in promoting many public works and improvements in the city, and was an eminently useful magistrate. For a number of years he was chairman of the Whig committee. On the reconstitution of the Scottish Universities he was chosen by Lord Brougham, Chancellor of Edinburgh University, as his assessor in the general council.

**WHITTY, E. M.,** journalist, died at Melbourne, Australia, on the 21st of February. A Liverpool paper refers to this melancholy event in the following terms: "The Australian advices announce the death of Mr. E. M. Whitty, a well-known member of the press, and son of the respected editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post and Journal*. The *Melbourne Argus* thus announces the death of Mr. Whitty: 'Our obituary of to-day announces the death, at the house of a relative near Melbourne, on Tuesday night, the 21st ult., of E. M. Whitty, Esq., lately of the London press, and author of "The Stranger in Parliament," "The Bohemians," and other works. Mr. Whitty had only recently arrived in this colony, in the hope of better health from the change of climate; but recovery was almost hopeless from the beginning, and he has slowly passed away to an early grave, lamented by all who knew him.'"

# THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD

## And Trade Register.

**THE THIRD EDITION of DEAN and SON'S NEW WHOLESALE TRADE CATALOGUE** will shortly be ready, and may be had on receipt of two stamps, and Trade card.

The CONTENTS are:—An Alphabetical List, with Trade and Retail Prices, of Dean and Son's Publications; Bible and Prayer-Book List; Valentine List; Remainder List; Printing List; Fancy Miscellaneous Articles; and List of other Publishers' Publications; also an illustrated List of Fancy Foreign and English Articles; American, French, German, Rosewood, and Mahogany Goods; Paper-Printing-Packing-Note-Letter, &c.; Stationery-Wedding-Fancy-General, &c.

tions; also an illustrated List of Fancy Foreign and English Articles; American, French, German, Rosewood, and Mahogany Goods; Paper-Printing-Packing-Note-Letter, &c.; Stationery-Wedding-Fancy-General, &c.

### AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR LITHOGRAPHIC AND LETTERPRESS PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

### THE AGENCY OF COUNTRY PUBLISHERS' PUBLICATIONS UNDERTAKEN FOR LONDON AND THE WHOLE OF ENGLAND.

Laudatory Reviews of the above Catalogue have appeared in "The Bookseller," "Publishers' Circular," "Stationer," and "Bent's List."

### BIBLE AND PRAYER-BOOK WAREHOUSE.

London: DEAN and SON, Publishers, Wholesale Booksellers, Stationers, &c.; Importers and Manufacturers of General Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods; 11, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

### SITUATIONS OFFERED.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** for this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD are charged 3s. 6d. each if not exceeding 30 words in length.

#### TO BOOKSELLERS' ASSISTANTS.—

WANTED, an active YOUNG MAN, who has been in a wholesale house in the Row, to take the sub-management of a small wholesale business. Row experience absolutely necessary.—Apply, stating salary expected and full particulars, to "O. P. Q." Post-office, Lee-green, S.E.

#### PRINTER'S WAREHOUSEMAN

WANTED.—The party required must be thoroughly accustomed to every description of work, and be able to give good references. No inferior hands need apply.—Address, stating wages required, with particulars of previous engagements, to "A. B.," Mr. Miller's, Stationer, Bucklersbury, City.

#### TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, an

ASSISTANT READER in a newspaper office, who would be required to fill his leisure time at ease. Also, a Turnover at Case.—Address, stating terms, with references, to "X. Y. Z.," Old Drury Coffee-house, 24, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** for this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD are received at 2s. 6d. each if not exceeding 30 words in length.

#### TO PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.

WANTED, a SITUATION as WAREHOUSEMAN or SHOPMAN. Has sixteen years' experience from last employers. Country not objected to.—Address "T. H. T.," 32, Catherine-street, Copenhagen-street, Islington, N.

#### TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS.—

A gentleman, well-acquainted with the stationery business, is desirous of a SITUATION as TRAVELLER. Can give good security and references.—Address "Z. A.," Commercial Rooms, Bath.

#### TO STATIONERS.—WANTED, by a

youth of 17, who has seen a little of the business, a SITUATION, where he will have an opportunity of improving himself. Salary no object the first year. Good references.—Address "H. C.," Horwood's, 36, Ludgate-street, E.C.

#### TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.

WANTED, by a young man, an ENGAGEMENT as ASSISTANT to the above. Thoroughly understands the business; nearly five years' experience. References unexceptionable.—Address "H. F.," 3, Beaumont-street, Marylebone.

#### TO STATIONERS and PRINTERS.—

WANTED, a SITUATION by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the trade and who has had experience in a wholesale house in the city, and has been accustomed to take patterns of account books, and overlook the execution of orders for account books and printing. Reference to the firm where last engaged. Address "S. S.," care of Mr. Norbury, New Brentford, W.

#### TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION,

either at news or jobbing, or the management of a jobbing office. Satisfactory references.—Apply to "A. W.," 18, Denmark-street, St. Augustine's, Bristol.

### BUSINESSES, PREMISES, &c.

#### TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS,

&c.—WANTED TO PURCHASE a small Bookseller's and Stationer's BUSINESS, a few miles out of London.—Write, with full particulars, to "A. B. C.," care of Mr. Canning, Chemist, 35, Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, S.W.

#### TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS,

ARTISTS' COLOURMEN, and others.—Mr. Holmes has an old-established BUSINESS to SELL, at the West-end, returning a profit of £800 a year; coming-in 12000. to 13000. Proprietor retiring from the trade.—Apply to Mr. Holmes, 48, Paternoster-row, E.C.

#### TO BOOKSELLERS.—John Kendrick,

deceased.—The LEASE, GOODWILL, and STOCK to be DISPOSED OF.—The lease of the premises, No. 4, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, the best site in London for such a business, is held for an unexpired term of 12 years, at a nominal rent of 6d., the estimated annual value being from 2000. to 2500. per annum. In the active days of the late proprietor the sales averaged at a low estimate 50000. per annum, and in the hands of an energetic purchaser the business is capable of indefinite extension. Tenders for the above to be addressed without delay to Messrs. THOMAS NELSON and SONS, or to Messrs. JAMES NELSON and Co., Paternoster-row.

#### TO BOOKBINDERS, STATIONERS, &c.

To be disposed of, the STOCK, Fixtures, Lease, Tools, &c. of an established BUSINESS. Price moderate.—For particulars address "D. E. F.," M. Gardiner's stationer, 39, Bridge-place, Harrow-road, Farringdon, W.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### TO COUNTRY PUBLISHERS.—

HENRY JAMES TRESIDDER, of No. 17, Ave Maria-lane, Paternoster-row, London, E.C., begs to inform the Trade that he is prepared to undertake Commission Agencies for works published in the country.

#### IN COMPLIANCE with a request addressed

to us by several influential members of "the Trade," we reprint *in extenso* the striking and interesting article on International Copyright, by Mr. Whipple, the well-known American essayist, which has appeared in the *Boston (U.S.) Transcript*, and from which we gave a short extract last week. As we mentioned then, steps are about to be taken to bring the subject before Congress, and it is very desirable that any well-meant effort on the other side of the Atlantic to procure "justice to England" should be supported by an expression of public opinion in this country. Mr. Whipple, it will be observed, lays stress on one important point to which, in these columns, attention has often been directed. It is that the break-down of the old system, which protected the American publisher of an "authorised edition" of a new English work from the competition of his unsuccessful rivals, has at last made all the more respectable American publishers friendly to the principle of an international copyright. In the successful agitation of international as of all public questions, much, very much, depends on the time when they are introduced. No time was ever so favourable as the present for a strenuous movement in behalf of International Copyright, now that its chief, nay, its only former enemies, have been converted to a belief that it is desirable for their own interests. We may add that the following article has been reprinted in the principal organ of the "Trade" in the United States, the (New York) *American Publishers' Circular*—a further proof that the views which it advocates are endorsed by the more respectable of the American publishers:

There are indications that this great measure of policy and justice, to forward which so much thought has been expended, so much feeling been excited, and so much ink been shed, is destined to a speedy triumph. The authors of England and America have always been its warm champions; and the arguments they have urged in its favour have never been answered, simply for the reason that they are unanswerable. It is true that certain persons, not having the fear of Campbell and Whately before their eyes, have from time to time favoured the public with what they were pleased to call arguments against the measure; but we must respectfully decline to receive, as the perfection of human reason, the processes and results of that peculiar logic the premises of which have their origin in the individual pocket rather than in the general head. Long ago the discussion was narrowed to this question, is it better to live by thieving rather than by buying?

According to some authorities, common sense declared for theft, even when the moral sense declared for purchase; but it is now beginning to be felt that common sense and moral sense, practical sagacity and conscience, the instincts of the purse and the intuitions of reason, show a tendency to unite. Piracy on the high seas of literature is found to be less profitable than honest commerce.

Indeed, we have little doubt that, if the question were now put to the publishers of the United States, there would be a majority on the side of copyright, as against copy-wrong. In the scramble for foreign books it has been found that nobody has escaped being cruelly scratched and hustled. Rivalries, jealousies, criminations, recriminations, now vex and disturb "the Trade." The prominent publishers in the United States are competitors in the London market for the advance sheets of new books on popular subjects, or by popular authors; and it has been found that the publisher who carries off the prize by giving the highest bid is liable to loss by the disposition of his defeated competitors to disregard the implied rule of honour among American booksellers not to reprint what another publisher has already reprinted. An English book, which would remunerate the publisher of the "authorised edition," now results in a loss both to the publisher who pays the author and the publisher who does not. It is felt that the only way to settle the difficulty is to give a legal instead of a conventional right, to the American publisher who is selected by the foreign author to issue his book in the United States.

We might fill twenty columns of our paper with condensed statements of reasons why an international copyright should be established between England and America; but we select from the throng of arguments one most likely to appeal to the popular feeling. There can be no doubt that the writers of England have been prejudiced against the United States on account of the refusal of our Government to protect their property in their thoughts and creations. From the lowest hack-writer all the way up to Dickens, they are all united to a man and to a woman on this question.

It is needless to say that the forces which form and direct the opinion of the vast populations who speak the English tongue are at present in London, rather than in Boston or New York. These forces are now antagonistic to the American people; for the persons who represent and wield them are smarting under a sense that they are meanly and unjustly treated by the American people. We believe that, as a matter of policy, it would be safer to rob Mexico of ten thousand square miles of territory, than to rob Dickens or Thackeray, or any of that large class of intellectual men whose opinions and passions find outlet in the *London Times*, of ten thousand dollars. We, of course, should be in favour of braving this opposition, if our country was in the right; but our country, in this respect, is palpably in the wrong, and it is folly in us to court the opposition of the controlling tongues and pens of the civilised world in a cause which can find its support only in the basest and paltriest motives. Every man in America who can write consecutive sentences of grammatical English is eager to have a system legally established which will give him some chance of addressing the English race, without having his pretensions weighed in the scales of prejudices instead of justice. Almost every American author is now reviewed in the English journals as if he were an enemy; every act of the American Government is now scrutinised with the malicious ingenuity of analysis which is prompted by dislike. And all this comes from denying common justice to the lords of the pen.

We hope that some American statesman or statesmen will have sufficient enlargement of thought and honesty of purpose to conceive and carry through a good law of international copyright. There has been for thirty years no more favourable time than the present for the successful prosecution of such a work. We are convinced that it will be seriously opposed neither by publishers nor readers, while by authors it will be hailed with universal applause. Such a law would unite the two great divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race more closely than any bond of union which could be woven by the tricks and contrivances of the most accomplished diplomatists. Ambassadors and diplomatists are in general quite ordinary human beings, indebted for their position to partisan services done to the dominant faction in their respective states. They have large salaries and high social rank; but in this age the real power of mediating between nations is held by those classes who think and write. A law or treaty which should bring into harmony the discordant clashing of these classes would be a positive and permanent gain to the cause of liberty, progress, civilisation, and peace.



Mr. Whipple of course writes from an American point of view; but it is scarcely necessary to say that, from an English one, the subject is one of the greatest importance. This has been called an author's question, and to a certain extent it is so; but it has now become emphatically a publisher's question. If things have arrived at such a crisis that the purchase of an authorised edition of a new English work is valueless to the American buyer, of course he will cease to purchase, and the English publisher, the vendor, must be a loser. Secure a legal property in new English books to the honourable American purchasers of a Transatlantic copyright in them, and they will be prepared to pay considerable sums to English publishers for the exclusive right of publication in the States, the population of which are becoming more and more dependent upon English authorship for their literary supplies. Again we call upon our publishing friends to act, and one of their first measures should be to memorialise the Foreign Secretary, himself an author.

### BOOKS AND BOOKSELLING, &c.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the *Booksellers' Record and Trade Circular* will oblige by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.]

THE SECOND AND CONCLUDING VOLUME OF LORD DUNDONALD'S MEMOIRS will be published by Mr. Bentley at the end of the present month.

THE GRACEFUL, GENIAL, AND INTERESTING SKETCH, "Little Scholars," in the current number of the *Cornhill*, is ascribed to the pen of a daughter of the editor, Mr. Thackeray.

CAPT. SHAKESPEARE'S WORK on "The Wild Sports of India," is announced for immediate publication by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

VOL. I. OF THE TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES OF DR. WOLFF, formerly announced as in preparation by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., is to be dedicated, "by special permission," to Mr. Gladstone.

A NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged, of the first part of the "Elements of Chemistry," by Dr. Miller, Professor of that science at King's College, is being published by Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son.

"THE LADIES OF BEVER HOLLOW," by the author of "Mary Powell," is to form the new volume of "Bentley's Standard Novels," to be published at the end of May.

THE MELBOURNE PAPERS announce the death of Mr. Ebenezer Syre, formerly the editor of the *Melbourne Age*, and for several years actively connected with Melbourne journalism.

THE NEXT NUMBER of the "Piccadilly Papers," published by Mr. Hardwicke, of Piccadilly, will be devoted to "The Roman Catholic Question in England."

"THE WORTLEBANK DIARY AND STORIES FROM KATHIE BRANDE'S PORTFOLIO" is to be the title of the new work by Holme Lee, formerly announced as in preparation by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE REV. C. C. PRICHARD, Rector of South Luffenham and Prebendary of Wells, is preparing for the press "The Epistles of the New Testament, practically and critically explained for English Readers." The publishers will be Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son.

A NEW WORK OF TRAVELS IN THE EAST, by an English Lady, entitled "The Oldest of the Old World," is a work announced by Mr. Bentley. Unlike some other delineations, this work on the Holy Land, from a feminine pen, will portray reverently as well as vividly the scenery of the Bible.

THE MANCHESTER TRADE AND THE PAPER QUESTION.—A petition, signed by eighty-five publishers, booksellers, and printers of Manchester and Salford, was forwarded on Wednesday to Mr. Bazley, one of the members for Manchester, for presentation to the House of Commons, praying that, if Parliament imposed a penny per pound duty on the foreign paper imported into this country, an export duty should also be levied upon home-made paper.

THE READING WORLD is not to have this year an academic disquisition on the theme, "Virtue alone is happiness below." The Cambridge correspondent of the *Clerical Journal* says: "The essays on 'The Rule of Life deduced from the Practice and Opinions of Mankind, as favourable to the Cause of Virtue,' sent in for the Burney prize, have not been thought worthy of the interest of 3500*l.* stock. No prize has been adjudged."

MESSRS. J. W. PARKER and SON have nearly ready for publication the Hulsean Lectures for 1859. The subject is "The Life of our Lord historically considered," and the lecturer is the Rev. C. J. Elliott, Professor of Divinity in King's College, London. Mr. Elliott is one of our first scholars in the department of Biblical criticism. A second edition of his Commentary on the Pastoral Epistles, published by the Messrs. Parker, is in the press.

"THE WORDS AND WORKS OF OUR BLESSED LORD, AND THEIR LESSONS FOR DAILY LIFE," by the author of "Brampton Rectory," is in preparation by Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son.

THE THIRD VOLUME OF M. GUIZOT'S MEMOIRS is announced by Mr. Bentley. We are approaching the eminent statesman's revelations of his premiership under the Citizen King.

THE "ENGLISH CHURCH UNION," formerly the Church of England Protection Society, is about to issue the sermon preached in St. Mary's, Soho, at its first anniversary during the present year. The preacher was the Rev. William Gresley, Prebendary of Lichfield, and the title of his sermon is, "Content Earnestly for the Faith."

THE MESSRS. LONGMAN are preparing for publication a work to be entitled "Greek History, from Themistocles to Alexander, in a series of Lives from Plutarch." The author is Mr. Clough, formerly Fellow of Oriel, to whom we are indebted for the excellent revision of the translation of Plutarch commonly known as Dryden's, recently published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Son.

"THE CORSAIR AND HIS CONQUEROR" is the title of a new narrative of a winter residence in Algeria (now so much recommended by the faculty as highly beneficial in cases of consumption), to be published by Mr. Bentley. The author, Mr. Pope, mixed much with the Arabs.

MESSRS. EDWARD MOXON and CO. have in the press "Memorials of Thomas Hood," collected, arranged, and edited by his daughter; with a preface and notes by his son. In any circumstances, fresh memorials of the kindly humorist would deserve a welcome, and the welcome will be a double one, when the work is introduced under such auspices.

MESSRS. J. W. PARKER and SON have this week published the second and long-expected instalment of Mr. Froude's "History of England from the fall of Wolsey to the death of Elizabeth." The two new volumes comprise the period between the death of Henry VIII. and the accession of Queen Elizabeth.

A SECOND SERIES OF THE VERY POPULAR "CURIOSITIES OF NATURAL HISTORY," which we have previously announced as in preparation by Mr. Frank Buckland (whose acceptance of the secretaryship of the new Acclimatisation Society augurs well for its success), is, we understand, to be published by Mr. Bentley in the course of the present month.

MR. BENTLEY has in preparation a new work by Hans Christian Andersen, to be entitled "The Sandhills of Jutland, and other Tales." Here the foot of the Danish novelist is once more "on his native heath," where his old friends will be glad to greet him.

AMONG NEW EDITIONS we note a second of Miss Sewall's "Passing Thoughts on Religion," published by the Messrs. Longman, and a ninth of Mr. Tennyson's "In Memoriam," published by Messrs. Edward Moxon and Co. Who shall say that there is no audience for good poetry, when the profoundest as well as sweetest of the Poet Laureate's works has gone through nine editions in almost as many years.

THE REV. CHARLES HODGSON, Rector of Barton-le-Street, Yorkshire, has offered prizes of 50*l.*, 20*l.*, 10*l.*, and 5*l.* respectively, for essays "On the best Method of Infusing a Missionary Spirit into the Education of the Young." These essays, the competition for which is entirely unrestricted, must be calculated to awaken the interest of teachers in the progress of Christian missions, and suggest to them the best practical measures for securing the cordial co-operation of their pupils. The Rev. W. W. Champneys, M.A., Canon of St. Paul's London, the Rev. C. R. Alford, M.A., Principal of the Metropolitan Training Institution, Highbury, London, and the Rev. J. Gabb, B.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, Castle Howard, Yorkshire, have consented to become the adjudicators. The successful essays are to remain the property of the Rev. Charles Hodgson, and will be printed for circulation amongst the managers of schools and the instructors of youth. Mr. Hodgson is District Secretary of the Church Missionary Society for Yorkshire.

IF THE CHEAPENING OF PRINTING PAPER anticipated by the promoters of the repeal of the paper duty do take place to the extent predicted, one of the results may possibly be to make the circulation of periodicals with such an enormous sale as the *Cornhill Magazine* available to the general advertising public. At present the circulation of the *Cornhill* is so large, that, from the quantity of paper required, the proprietors are obliged to charge a very high price for their advertisements; and, to meet the views of advertisers, they even insert advertisements in a limited portion of their issue, say 20,000. In the case of *Good Words* the new religious periodical edited by Dr. Norman Macleod, it is found impossible to accept advertisements on anything like reasonable terms. Accordingly its publishers, Messrs. A. Strahan and Co. of Edinburgh, intimate, in the part for May 1, "that the advertising sheet issued with *Good Words* is now discontinued, as they find that the large circulation of the magazine, and consequent high rate of charges, place it beyond the reach of the general advertising public. They have, therefore, to request that no advertisements for *Good Words* be sent to them after this date. Prospectuses and bills will be inserted at the end of the parts as usual."

THE HOUSE OF MURRAY.—Messrs. Rudd and Carleton, the publishers of New York, announce their intention to issue an American reprint of the papers on the History of the House of Murray, which have appeared in the *Critic* during the course of the present year. We need scarcely say that the republication is announced without "leave asked or given."

MR. MASTERS has published a third and cheaper edition of the letter addressed to the Bishop of London on "Sacilege and its Encouragements," being an account of "the St. George's riots and their successes," as viewed by the Rev. Bryan King himself, the rector of St. George's in the East.

WE FORMERLY ANNOUNCED THAT MR. BENTLEY was preparing for publication the *Memoirs and Correspondence of the Right Hon. William Eden*, the first Lord Auckland, father of the late Lord Auckland of Afghan War celebrity. Very many interesting letters, we understand, of all the most distinguished political and literary men of the time, Pitt, Burke, Gibbon, Lord Shelburne, Lord Loughborough, Lord North, George Selwyn, Lord Malmesbury, Lord Carmarthen, &c. &c., will be published in these selections from the Eden papers, which will include pictures of some of the most striking scenes of the great French Revolution, sketched by eyewitnesses.

SO LITTLE IS KNOWN IN THIS COUNTRY of the literature of what our ancestors used to call the Low Countries, that we are happy to hear of a work on Flemish literature in preparation by Mr. Murray. It will sketch the history of Flemish literature and its celebrated authors from the twelfth century to the present day. The author, M. Octave Delepierre, is excellently qualified for the task. A Belgian by birth, he has made numerous and valuable contributions to the history of Flemish literature and art. He is the author of the curious "Histoire des Fous," recently noticed in the *Critic*, an expansion of a sketch furnished to the Transactions of the Philo-Biblon Society, of which he is one of the most active members. M. Delepierre has been for many years Belgian Consul-General in London.

A CONSIDERABLE IMPETUS having been lately given to the production of a Christian vernacular literature for the various nations of India, the Committee of the Religious Tract Society have made the following grants towards this object since the commencement of the year:—Half of 340 reams of paper to the Madras Christian Vernacular Education Society; 300 reams to the Bombay Tract and Book Society; 250 reams to the Singalese Christian Vernacular Education Society; 150 reams to the Calcutta Tract and Book Society; 112 reams to the Calcutta Vernacular Education Society; 300 reams to the Surat Tract and Book Society; 104 reams to the Allahabad Vernacular Education Society; 300 reams to the Rev. J. Hawkesworth, Cottayam, for Commentaries in the Malayalam; 12 reams to the Rev. J. G. Beuttler, for a Malayalam version of "The Titles of our Lord;" 48 reams to the South Travancore Tract and Book Society.

THE REV. J. F. TWISDEN, M.A., Professor of Mathematics in the Staff College, has prepared, principally for use in military schools, a series of "Elementary Examples in Practical Mechanics, with copious Explanations and Demonstrations of the fundamental Theorems," which will shortly be published under that title. The object of this treatise is to teach the principles of mechanics by means of examples which are suggested by or are analogous to practical cases, and thereby to avoid the inconvenience so frequently felt by the student after going through the usual course of elementary mechanics, viz.: that the objects he meets with in the workshop do not fulfil the conditions presupposed in the theoretical course. Accordingly attention is from the first directed to the physical properties of materials, and to the passive resistances called into play in most cases of mechanical action. This circumstance causes a wide departure from the usual treatment of some subjects, particularly of machines in a state of rest or of uniform motion. Examples are introduced on many subjects commonly excluded from the elementary course, e.g., on the work of agents, the equilibrium of walls, the flexure of beams, rotation round a fixed axis, &c. The work is so arranged as to furnish two courses: the first elementary, and adapted for the use of those whose knowledge of pure mathematics only extends to arithmetic, practical geometry, and the common rules of mensuration; the examples in the second and more advanced course presuppose (with few exceptions) no more than the usual acquaintance with Euclid, algebra, and trigonometry. The publishers are the Messrs. Longman.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE PAPER DUTY BILL was resumed in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, when a former private secretary of Mr. Gladstone's, Sir Stafford Northcote, moved an amendment of which he had given notice, and which was as follows: "That the present state of the finances of the country renders it undesirable to proceed further with the repeal of the excise duty on paper." As might be expected from the wording of the amendment, the animated discussion which followed was based mainly on the financial and political aspects of the question. Mr. Milner Gibson

replied to Sir Stafford Northcote, and was followed by Mr. Ball, who expressed an opinion that the Bill would diminish the number of paper-manufacturers in this country, for several of them would be unable to compete with the foreign paper-manufacturers. It would therefore diminish the employment of many of our fellow-countrymen who were engaged in the paper trade, and transfer their employment to foreigners. Under this Bill he believed that the excise duty upon English paper would be 1½d. per lb., and the customs duty 2½d. per lb. upon foreign paper. The paper-manufacturers of Belgium, France, and Holland hitherto were restrained by the additional duty which they paid from driving English paper-manufacturers out of the English market; but, as those countries could manufacture paper forty or fifty per cent cheaper than in England, our manufacturers would have to compete with them at a great disadvantage.—Lord Harry Vane and Mr. Edward Ellice, senior, usually supporters of the Government, opposed the Bill on financial grounds. In the course of his reply, Mr. Gladstone remarked that they had not discussed the question whether the protective duty of 1d. per pound should be continued on foreign paper in consequence of the state of legislation in those countries. Those questions of the importation duty on paper from abroad and the excise duty at home were absolutely distinct.—Mr. Thomas Baring and Mr. Disraeli supported the amendment, the former asking whether Mr. Gladstone meant to convey that the whole of the trade were in favour of the scheme. As far as he could gather opinions, he believed the trade would rather have the duty retained, unless they were to have a compensatory import duty on foreign paper, or an equivalent in the free exportation of foreign rags. He believed that English capital was more likely to be invested in paper-manufacture abroad than in extending the trade at home. After a few remarks from Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Sidney Herbert the House divided, when there appeared for the third reading 219, against it 209—majority for repeal of paper duty, 10. The result was greeted with loud cheering from the ministerial side, re-echoed from the Opposition. An amusing scene then occurred, arising out of a mistake made by Mr. Ingram, the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*. Mr. Stewart said there was an hon. member in the lobby with the "noes;" but, although there, he did not pass the division desk to be counted, but went back into the lobby. (Cries of "Name, name.") It was the hon. member for Boston (Mr. Ingram). The Speaker: Let the hon. member for Boston appear at the table. After the lapse of a few minutes Mr. Ingram, the member for Boston, made his appearance from behind the Speaker's chair, and afterwards presented himself at the table. The Speaker: I understand the hon. member for Boston was in the lobby with the "noes," and declined to vote with them. Mr. Ingram: Yes, I made a mistake. I was standing at this corner, and when I turned round to go into the lobby I was too late. The Speaker: A similar case to this occurred some time ago, when an hon. member was in the lobby with the "noes," and on his appearing at the table his vote was ordered to be given to that party in whose lobby he was found. It was then ordered that the vote should be added to that of the "noes," so that the Government majority was only nine, and Mr. Ingram is recorded as having voted against a measure by which he will profit very largely. Mr. Adam Black, the publisher, voted for repeal along with Mr. Walter of the *Times*. The name of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, who on a former occasion voted with the Government on this question, does not figure in the division list.

**CONTINENTAL COMPETITION WITH THE ENGLISH PAPER MANUFACTURERS.**—On this important subject we quote (without endorsing it) the following passage from an interesting article in the *Stationer*, on "The Repeal of the Duty, and its Effects on Prices." The words which we have marked in italics are particularly worthy of attention:—"What are the alleged evils anticipated to arise from the change? These, that the Continental makers will send a large supply into our market, and thereby cause our prices to be reduced to an unprofitable point, or, in other words, deprive us of the manufacture. We will meet this by considering whom we have to contend against, and we find three countries only recognised as possessing any claim to importance, viz., the Germans, Belgians, and French. The Germans we maintain are placed by distance, and numerous other disadvantageous circumstances, beyond the reach of successful competition in our markets; and Belgium, for all practical purposes, may be identified with France, our most powerful competitor (and from whom, it is worth while remembering, we have derived the first principles of modern or machine paper-making); and here, in estimating her competitive powers, the essential points to consider are the items of quality, price, and quantity produced. As to quality, we must at once yield to the French the palm for thin writing papers of the class of bank-post varieties, but for nothing more; and, in yielding this, we sacrifice nothing, as they have always supplied the market with these. For hand-made book, or drawing-paper, we have never heard it alleged that their makes of these goods would be of the slightest use in our markets; indeed, they make no pretensions

to produce hard-sized heavy papers. Here, again, we have nothing to fear the loss of. Taking next the ordinary run of writing and printing papers, it is well known, from the samples coming under the notice of the leading buyers in the trade—and it might have been seen at the Exhibition of 1851, at which there was a very extensive variety of samples of all kinds—that, although the broad average of their qualities are unquestionably inferior to ours, that, nevertheless, they can produce papers of equal quality, but not to compete with our own in price, even when making allowance for the differential duty. If, as it may be said, that this is only assertion, we point for proof to the fact, that in *all the markets of the world that they may and do enter with ourselves on equal terms, our official returns of exports for many years past have shown that English-made papers maintain the preference, and continue in universal demand*—a state of things, we think it must be conceded, could not continue if their superior merits of quality and price did not win for them this position. And as a crowning answer, we have the deliberately-recorded assertion of the French makers in petition to the Emperor, that they have only rags enough to make a supply of paper sufficient for their own consumption. And if we cannot give them credit for strict fact in this statement, surely we cannot for a moment suppose it to be so wide of the truth, as that they could supply anything approaching to a quantity that would affect our market to the slightest appreciable degree for some considerable time to come." The following is the conclusion of the whole matter from the *Stationer's* point of view:—"On the whole, we pin our faith to the belief that the alteration will contain no element detrimental to the trade at large, and that it will prove beneficial to the community; and will further leave the matter to the old gentleman of the scythe and hour-glass, who, in his own good time, will show plainly enough who has taken the correct view."

**AMERICA.**—To the ninth volume of the New American Cyclopaedia, recently published by Messrs D. Appleton and Co., President Felton of Harvard College has contributed a scholarly biography of Homer, which is spoken of as the leading article of the volume. Dr. Felton has long held the chair of Greek at Harvard, and is reputed the most erudite and elegant Grecian in America.

MRS. ANNIE T. WOOD, of Marietta, Ohio, has translated for a Cincinnati publishing house Theophilus Gautier's "Romance of a Mummy." Mrs. Wood is known in the literary world as the translator of the Boston edition of About's "Question Romaine."

A NEW WORK ON THE DACOTAH INDIAN TRIBES has been prepared by Mr. James Lynd, of Henderson, Minnesota, a gentleman who has resided many years among the people of whom he writes. His book will describe the customs, language, religion, divinity, and traditions of the Dacotahs.

C. B. RICHARDSON, of New York, the publisher of the *Historical Magazine*, has been authorised by the Virginia Historical Society to publish a limited edition of a diary kept by Washington on his southern tour in 1791. It is to be issued in connection with the diary of Washington's tour through New England.

"THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY," for May, contains a most genial sketch of Mrs. Somerville, written by Miss Mitchell, the American lady-astronomer and director of the observatory at Nantucket, Massachusetts. The genius and pursuits of these two ladies are kindred; and it is a pleasant tribute that the younger pays to her elder and more distinguished sister in science.

M. MICHELET has recently addressed a letter to Dr. J. W. Palmer, the American translator of "L'Amour" and "La Femme," thanking him for the careful and conscientious rendering of those books into "felicitous English," and owning himself "proud and happy to be so presented to a people who cherish the religion of the fireside and family." Both these works have reached a great sale in America.

"THE BOOKSELLER," a monthly journal, has been started in San Francisco, California, by Messrs. H. H. Bancroft and Co., a leading bookselling house of that city. It is designed chiefly to serve as a medium of literary communication between publishers in the Eastern States and the book-buyers of the "far West," and its proprietors trust that it will do much towards diffusing a knowledge of books and cultivating a literary taste among the Californians.

AT A RECENT MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, the new volume of the transactions of the society was presented. It contains many interesting papers, rich in historic matter, and several commemorative addresses made before the society upon occasion of the deaths of Prescott, Hallam, Macaulay, Choate, Humboldt, and Irving. At the same meeting was brought forward the second volume of the catalogue, which has been long in preparation. The two volumes of the catalogue of the society's present collection occupy 1382 closely-printed pages, in which are not included their many valuable MSS. A catalogue of the latter is in preparation. This collection is the most important one in America.

MESSRS. LIPPINCOTT and Co. have prepared new editions of the "Wide Wide World," "Dollars and Cents," and the various other works of the Misses Warner, the demand for which has received a new impulse by the publication of their novel, "Say and Seal."

SINCE THE DEATH OF IRVING his name has been attached to a variety of enterprises literary and otherwise. Mr. Charles F. Briggs, formerly a leading editor of the once-flourishing *Putnam's Magazine*, is now the conductor of the *Irving Magazine*, lately inaugurated. It is a weekly journal, and is published in the folio form. The prospectus announces that arrangements have been made with several popular writers to contribute to its columns, and that every effort will be made to place it in the foremost rank of the literary periodicals of the United States.

MR. GEORGE P. MARSH, author of the "Lectures on the English Language," lately issued, has in preparation a work for which he has been long engaged in collecting the materials. "The object of the work is to show," says the *New York Tribune*, "how man has affected the earth, the changes that have been wrought on its surface by the ceaseless efforts of civilisation and cultivation, and how plastic, under the influence of the shaping and improving spirit of humanity (the true *animus mundi* which philosophers have vainly sought), nature has proved." This is the converse of the inquiry made by Professor Guyot, in the well-known work, "Earth and Man," which points out the effect of geographical situation, climate, and other physical influences, on the human race.

AN EMINENT BOSTON FIRM.—The *Boston Advertiser*, in noting the fact that the well-known publishers, Messrs. Little, Brown, and Co., are about to be furnished by the Corporation of Harvard College with a building more spacious and commodious than their present one, gives a pleasant account of this firm and the estate which they occupy. In the year 1660, just two hundred years ago, a wealthy Boston merchant, Mr. Henry Webb, gave to Harvard College the land upon which the present building occupied by Messrs. Little, Brown, and Co. stands. A building was erected, and the "Webb Estate" has been the property of the College ever since. It has been occupied by the present firm for thirty years, during which time many of the most valuable and important works in American literature have been sent out from it. Among these may be named the works of George Washington, of John Adams, of Daniel Webster, of Edward Everett, the valuable Biographical Collections of President Sparks, Bancroft's History of the United States, and the important series of the British Poets and Essayists, edited by Professor Child, of Harvard College. Messrs. Little, Brown, and Co. are, in addition, the leading publishers in America of law-books. Upon their list are found many of the best expounders of American law, Story, Kent, Greenleaf, Parsons, and others. They will continue business in a large granite building to be erected for them by Harvard College. Mr. Flagg, one of the members of the house, will visit London this season.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NEW AMERICAN WORKS IN THE PRESS.

D. APPLETON and Co.  
Maloniiana; or, Notes of Conversations and Events relating to Men distinguished in English Literature or History, during the last twenty years of his life. By Edmond Malone.

HARPER and BROTHERS.  
Gryll Grange. By the author of "Headlong Hall." One of Them. By Charles Lever.

SHELDON and Co.  
A Life of George Washington. By Hon. Edward Everett.

A Dictionary of Biblical Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History. Edited by Wm. Smith, LL.D.

RUDD and CARLETON.  
The Cruise of the Frolic. A yachting novel. By Kingston.

A History of the Publishing House of John Murray. (From the London Critic.)

DERBY and JACKSON.  
The House of Bouverie. By a Lady of Kentucky.

THAYER and ELDRIDGE.  
Echoes of Harper's Ferry. By James Redpath.  
Talks with the Slaves in the Southern States. By the same.

GEN. PROT. EPIS. S. S. UNION AND CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.

Life of Bishop Wilson, of Calcutta. By the Rev. J. N. Norton.

Life of Gen. Washington. By the same.  
Life of Archbishop Crammer. By the same.  
Life of Bishop Berkeley. By the same.  
Moravian Life in the Black Forest.

ROBERT CARTER and BROTHERS.

The Province of Reason. By John Young, LL.D., author of the "Christ of History," &c.  
Letters of Hannah More to Zachary Macaulay. (From advance copy.)

Dr. Guthrie's Seedtime and Harvest; or, Pleas for Ragged Schools. (From advance sheets.)  
Bridge's Exposition of Ecclesiastes.



## WALKER, WISE, and Co.

The New Discussion of the Trinity: being the *Examiner*-article of Dr. Hedge; Rev. J. F. Clarke's article in the *Monthly Journal*; Rev. T. S. King's Two Sermons; Dr. Sear's article in the *Religious Monthly*, &c.

Unitarianism Defined: a Course of Lectures delivered at the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, N.Y. By Rev. F. A. Farley, D.D.

THE FOLLOWING IS OUR LIST OF NEW AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, for the week ending Tuesday, April 24, 1860:

BACKUS—An Historical Discourse on Taking Leave of the Old Church Edifice of the First Presbyterian Congregation in Baltimore. By J. C. Backus. John W. Woods.

BLIND Man's Holiday; or Short Tales for the Nursery. By the author of "Mia and Charlie." Robert Carter and Brothers.

BRIGHT'S Single Stem, Dwarf, and Renewal System of Grape Culture. By W. Bright. C. M. Saxton, Barker, and Co.

CHRIST, the Spirit. By the author of "Alchemy and the Alchemists." L. Bushnell, St. Louis, Mo.

HOOD—Tynney Hall. By Thomas Hood. J. E. Tilton and Co.

M'ILVAINE—The Origin and Design of the Christian Ministry: a Sermon. By C. P. M'Ilvaine, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Ohio. George G. and Lemuel N. Ide.

OUR Farm of Four Acres. From the Twelfth London Edition. With an Introduction by Peter B. Mead, editor of the *Horticulturalist*. C. M. Saxton, Barker, and Co.

PERTHES—Caroline Perthes the Christian Wife. Condensed from the Life of F. C. Perthes. By Mrs. L. C. Tutthill. Robert Carter and Brothers.

SAVAGE—Our Living Representative Men. From Official and Original Sources. By John Savage. Childs and Peterson.

SCHUBERT—Memoir of the Duchess of Orleans. By the Marquess de H—, Translated from the French. Charles Scribner.

STRONG—A Treatise on Elementary and Higher Algebra. By Theodore Strong, LL.D., Prof. of Mathematics and Natural History in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. Pratt, Oakley and Co.

TAYLOR—The Life of Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down, &c. By G. L. Duyckinck. Protestant Epis. S. S. Union and Church Book Society.

TYLER—The Bible and Social Reform. By R. H. Tyler, A.M., of Fulton, N.Y. James Challen and Son.

WILLS—Old Leaves: Gathered from Household Words. By W. Henry Wills. Harper and Brothers.

FRANCE.—BARON DE BAZANCOURT'S OFFICIAL NARRATIVE, "The Italian Campaign of 1859," has reached a second edition.

A THIRD ISSUE has been made of the famous pamphlet, "La Coalition."

M. C. P. MARIE HAAS has followed up his refutation (which has reached a second edition) of Michelet's "L'Amour" by a polemic against the same writer's "La Femme."

GEORGE SAND has begun a new novel, "La Ville Noir," in the pages of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, to which Michelet has contributed recently a biographical study, "La Brinvilliers."

THE DIDOTS have published a second and much-enlarged edition of "Michel de Montaigne, his Life, his Work, and his Times," the excellent illustrative biography of the great essayist by M. Bigorre de Laschamps, Procureur Impérial at Rouen.

ERNEST RENAN, the able philologist and Biblical scholar (whose speculations on the monotheism of the Semitic races were recently the subject of an elaborate article in the *Times*), is engaged on a translation of the Song of Solomon.

A SECOND AND CONCLUDING VOLUME has appeared of the "Political History of Hungary, 1847-49," by MM. Daniel Irayny and Charles-Louis Chassin, the most complete work that has yet been published on the subject. The title of Vol. II., "Fin. La Guerre," is brief but expressive.

IN FRANCE the philosophy of history and of historians is deemed a matter of greater moment than in England. M. Edmond de Beauverger has published a little disquisition on the fatalistic purport of M. Thiers's history. What would M. de Beauverger say to our Mr. Buckle?

THE FRENCH SOCIETY OF ACCLIMATISATION has given a new proof of its activity, and of the wide range of its efforts. It has published the report drawn up by its committee appointed to investigate what should be attempted and done in China and Japan, for the furtherance of the objects of the association.

THE MM. BOSSANGE announce that their catalogue, "The last Ten Years of contemporary French Literature," in preparation by the great French bibliographer, Quérard, will be issued only to subscribers, whose names therefore are called for without delay to expedite the publication of the work. The price of the ordinary edition will be 20 francs.

THE SIXTH VOLUME OF THE NEW FRENCH TRANSLATION OF SHAKESPEARE, by François Victor Hugo, is announced for the end of May. It will contain, according to M. Hugo's classification, "Les Comédies de l'Amour"—"The Taming of the Shrew," "All's Well that Ends Well," and "Love's Labour Lost."

IT IS CREDITABLE to the French reading or book-buying public that a second edition should have been called for by M. A. Audiganne's instructive and unexaggerated work on the condition of the various sections of the industrial population of France—"Les Populations Ouvrières et les Industries de la France." The new edition is entirely recast, and is still more worthy than the former one of the reputation of its author. England, the greatest industrial nation of the world, has no book of the kind that can for a moment be compared with this of M. Audiganne.

THE VICOMTE DE MEAUX has published an interesting sketch of the new generalissimo of the Papal forces. Its title is: "Le Général de Lamoricière."

M. MAURICE CHAMPION has published a second volume of his exhaustive work on "Inundations in France from the Sixth Century to our own Day"—a subject which has acquired of late years a new and painful interest in France.

ON SUNDAY LAST the Paris printers were to celebrate, according to annual custom, the fête-day of their patron-saint, St. John the Evangelist. The members of the Paris "Chamber" of Printers were to receive the hospitality of one of their body, and the foremen of the printing offices were to have a banquet of their own.

MM. CHARLES LAHURE ET CIE. have added to their "Bibliothèque des meilleurs Romans étrangers" a translation of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's "What will he do with it?" "Qu'en fera-t-il?" is the title of the French version. The translation is authorised by Sir Edward, and executed by M. Amédée Pichot, the author of the Life of Sir Charles Bell, of which an English version was recently published by Mr. Bentley.

GERMANY.—TAUCHNITZ OF LEIPZIG has added the "Sword and Gown" to Mr. Laurence the author of "Guy Livingstone" to his copyright collection of British authors.

A GERMAN TRANSLATION has appeared at Ratisbon of M. de Falloux's interesting memoirs of Mme. de Swetchine, recently published at Paris.

MR. G. P. R. JAMES'S HISTORICAL ROMANCE, "Leonora d'Orco," has been added to Dürr's collection of Standard American and British Authors, published at Leipzig.

AN IMPORTANT MONOGRAPH OF THE AZORES, from the point of view of the naturalist and geologist, with an atlas of plates, has been published at Leipzig, from the pen of George Hartung.

SWAMMERDAM, of all persons in the world, has been made the hero of a novel—we beg pardon, of a "cultur-historischer Roman"—by a Dr. Hermann Klencke.

THE ELABORATE PAPER in a recent number of the *Edinburgh Review*, on the Italian war of 1859, has been translated into German and gone through several editions.

A CATALOGUE OF THE LATE KING OF SAXONY'S VALUABLE COLLECTION OF MAPS has been published at Dresden, edited by Petzholdt, as a memorial of the departed monarch.

BODENSTEDT, the great Shakespearian scholar, who visited this country on purpose to inspect the Perkins Folio, has brought out a section of an important work, "Shakespeare's Contemporaries and their Works," to consist of sketches and translations. The present instalment comprises the plays of John Ford, with specimens of Decker and Rowley.

THE LAST PART PUBLISHED OF THE GERMAN DICTIONARY OF THE BROTHERS GRIMM concludes the second volume of the work, and the letter D. The whole of that letter, it would appear, is the work of the late lamented Wilhelm Grimm, and an inspection of his workmanship will increase the regret that he is no longer to assist his brother in the conduct of the great work. In the preface to the new volume, Jacob Grimm expresses in simple but touching language his grief for the loss which he and philology have sustained together.

## TRADE CHANGES.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD and TRADE CIRCULAR will oblige us by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.]

BANKRUPTS.—Duggan, Charles Sharpnose, 16, Bridge House-place, Newington-causeway, Surrey, wholesale stationer and account-book manufacturer, May 17, at 2, and June 14, at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jury-chambers; official assignee, Mr. Bell, Coleman-street.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—C. Kendall, W. Kendall, and F. Kendall, Oakley-street, Lambeth, printers.

W. Wilkins and G. Wilkins, Derby, booksellers and printers.

W. R. Newcomb, and J. M. Newcomb, Stamford, Lincolnshire, booksellers and printers.

P. Keating and E. Dillon, Water-lane, Tower-street, city, and elsewhere, general printers.

T. Gardner and W. Stent, Guildford, booksellers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.—A. Hinchliffe, Sheffield, printer—second div. of 7½d., and divs. of 5s. 7½d. on new proofs, on any Tuesday, at Mr. Brewin's, Sheffield.

INSOLVENTS' INTERIM ORDERS.—At Brighton. May 12, John George Ash, Brighton, stationer.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—An order has been made, vesting in the provisional assignee the estate and effects of the following on his own petition: Thomas Moon Haigh, Upper Baker-street, Dorset-square, stationer's assistant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. J. Wait and G. Stewart, Glasgow, wholesale stationers, to meet, May 15, at 12, within the Faculty of Procurators' Hall, Glasgow.

## BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Booksellers and others forwarding lists of books for gratuitous insertion in this department of THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD will please to add their full name and address.]

By W. B. KELLY, 8, Grafton-street, Dublin.

Illustrated London News. Nos. 874, 890, 894, 901, 908, 919, 938, 962, 975, 992, 994.

London Labour and London Poor. Odd numbers or parts.

Edinburgh Review. 173, 180, 185, 186, 187, 190, 193, 196, 205, 210, 219.

By Messrs. NOYES and SON, 7, Bladud-buildings, Bath.

Dr. R. W. Hamilton on the Doctrine of Rewards and Punishments. 12mo.

Bp. Stock (of Waterford) Isaiah in Verse. 4to. Published in Dublin about 1802.

Job, by the same. Published about 1805.

By EDWARD CLULOW, 36, Victoria-street, Derby. Engineer, Dec. 9 and 16, 1859.

By HANDS and WELCH, Fore-street, Camelford.

History of Cornwall, compiled by Fortescue Hitchins, Esq., and edited by Mr. Samuel Drew, in 2 vols. Vol. II.; printed and published by William Penalluna, Helston, in 1816, and sold by Messrs. Walker and Edwards, 44, Paternoster-row.

## BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ANIMALS' Menagerie (The), or What became of the Naughty Boys; showing the animals' garden of wicked wild men, with each naughty boy shut up in a den. By a great traveller in many lands. Fcp 4to bds 1s. Ward and Lock.

BROGHAN'S (Lord) Law Reforms; comprising the Acts and Bills introduced or carried by him through the Legislature since 1811, with an analytical review of them. By Sir John E. Eardley-Wilmot, Bart. Fcp 8vo cl 4s 6d. Longman and Co.

BOOK—Pansies. By Fanshawe, Brook. Fcp 8vo cl 1s. Bell and Daldy.

BURROWS—Pass and Class: an Oxford guide-book through the courses of litera humaniores, mathematics, natural science, and law and modern history. By Montagu Burrows. Fcp 8vo cl 4s 6d. J. H. and J. Parker.

BOYLE'S Fashionable Court and Country Guide, and Town Visiting Directory, corrected for April 1860. Fcp 8vo bd 5s. 30s. Fall-mall, S.W.

BUNYAN—The Children's Pilgrim's Progress: the story taken from the work by Jno. Bunyan. With sixteen illustrations by E. Wehnert. New edit. Royal 16mo cl 2s 6d plain, 3s 6d coloured. Bell and Daldy.

BUNYAN—A True Relation of the Holy War made by King Shaddai upon Diabolus for the reigning of the metropolis of the World; or the losing and taking again of the town of Mansoul. By John Bunyan. With explanatory notes by W. Mason. New edit. 12mo cl 3s 6d. W. Tegg.

BUCKNILL—The Medical Knowledge of Shakespeare. By John Charles Bucknill, M.D. 8vo cl 7s 6d. Longman and Co.

BUCKNILL—The Higher Christian Life. By the Rev. W. E. Boardman. Edited with a preface, including notices of the revivals, by the author of "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars," and "English Hearts and English Hands." 2nd edit. 12mo cl 3s 6d. J. Nisbet and Co.

BAILY—Fowls: a plain and familiar treatise on the principal breeds, instructions for breeding and exhibiting. 3rd edit, revised, corrected, and enlarged, with which is printed the Dorking Fowl: its management and feeding for the table. 5th edit. By Jno. Baily. 12mo cl limp 2s. Henningham and Hollis.

CRANE—My First Journal: a book for the young. By Georgiana M. Crane. Fcp 8vo cl 4s 6d. Macmillan and Co.

COTTAGES (The) of the Alps; or, life and manners in Switzerland. By a Lady. Two vols post 8vo cl 21s. S. Low, Son, and Co.

CUMMINS—El-Fureidis. By Maria S. Cummins. 2 vols cr 8vo cl 10s 6d. S. Low, Son, and Co.

COMBE—The Management of Infancy, physiological and moral. Intended chiefly for the use of parents. By Andrew Combe, M.D. Ninth edit, revised and edited by Sir James Clarke. Cr 8vo cl 7s 6d. (MacLachlan and Stewart, Edinburgh.) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

CALDWELL—The Art of Doing our Best; as seen in the lives and stories of some thorough workers. By Halwin Caldwell. Illustrated by John Absolon, Browne, and the Brothers Dalziel. Fcp 8vo cl 4s. Hogg and Sons.

DUMAS—Roland de Montrevel; or, the Companions of Jehu: a Tale of the French Consulate. By Alexander Dumas. Fcp 8vo bds 2s. Ward and Lock.

DOWNING—Short Notes on the Acts of the Apostles, intended for the Use of Teachers in Parish Schools, and other Readers of the English Version. By Henry Downing. Fcp 8vo limp cl 2s. J. H. and Jas. Parker.

DITCHING and DRAINING: a Manual of Tables for Computing Work Done, showing length of drains in any piece of land, from 1 pole to 100 acres, number of pipes or tiles required; cubic or solid contents of digging in ditches and drains; with other useful tables. Fcp 8vo cl 2s. Blackie and Son.

DARWIN—Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the Countries visited during the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle, Round the World, under the command of Captain Fitz Roy. By Chas. Darwin. New edit post 8vo cl 9s. J. Murray.

ENGLISH Cyclopædia (The); a Dictionary of Universal Knowledge. Conducted by Charles Knight. Arts and Sciences, vol 4. 4to cl 12s. Bradbury and Evans.

FRIENDWOOD Post-office. By the Author of the "Heir of Redclyffe," &c. 2nd edit 18mo cl 2s 6d. J. and C. Mozley.

FRASER—Parish Sermons. 2nd Series. By William Fraser. Fcp 8vo cl 3s. J. H. and J. Parker.

FARADAY—A Course of Six Lectures on the various Forces of Matter and their Relation to each other. By Michael Faraday. (Delivered before a juvenile auditory at the Royal Institution of Great Britain during the Christmas holidays of 1859-60.) Edited by Wm. Crookes. Illustrated. Fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. R. Griffin and Co.

GROUT—The Isizulu. A Grammar of the Zulu Language. By the Rev. Lewis Grout. 8vo cl 21s. (Natal.) Triibner and Co.

GREEN—A Biblical and Theological Dictionary, designed as an illustrative Commentary on the Sacred Scriptures. With numerous wood engravings. By Samuel Green. New edit. Fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. E. Stock.

GOD'S Chosen Fast, or What shall We do for our poorer Brethren in the Wynds and Closets? Fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. J. Nisbet and Co.

HUNTLEY—The Year of the Church: a course of sermons by the late Rev Richard Webster Huntley; with a short memoir by the editor, the Rev Sir George Prevost. Fcp 8vo cl 7s 6d. J. H. and J. Parker.

HOCKIN—Practical Hints on Photography: its chemistry and its manipulations. By J. B. Hockin. 12mo cl 2s 6d. Hockin and Co.

How to Read the Face, or Physiognomy explained according to the Philosophy of Lavater. By the Author of "Hints on Education." 16mo swd 4d. Goodman.

HERVEY—Meditations and Contemplations. By James Hervey. To which is prefixed the Life of the Author. New edit 8vo cl 4s. W. Tegg.

HERON—An Introduction to the History of Jurisprudence. By Caulfield Heron. 8vo cl 21s. J. W. Parker and Son.

HAYNE—The Mirage of Life, and other Poems. By Anthony Oenal Hayne. Second edit, fcp 8vo cl 3s. (W. P. Nimmo, Edinburgh.) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

KRAFF—Travels, Researches, and Missionary Labours, during an Eighteen Years' Residence in the interior, and on the coast of Eastern Africa. By the Rev. Dr. J. Louis Kraff. With an Appendix, &c., by E. J. Ravenstein. Illustrated 8vo cl 21s. Tribner and Co.

LAYCOCK—Mind and Brain: or the Correlations of consciousness and organisation; with their applications to philosophy, zoology, physiology, mental pathology, and the practice of medicine. By Thomas Laycock, M.D. With illustrations, 2 vols post 8vo cl 21s. (Sutherland and Knox, Edinburgh.) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

NELSON'S Hand-Book Key: Richmond, Twickenham, and Hampton Court. 12mo cl 2s. T. Nelson and Sons.

NELLIE RUSSELL: a Story for the Young. 32mo cl 6d. T. Nelson and Sons.

MILHAM MAY: a Romance of Real Life. Post 8vo cl 10s 6d. Saunders, Odey, and Co.

MATTHEWS—Friends by the Fireside. By Mrs Matthews. 2 vols cr 8vo cl 21s. T. C. Newby.

M'LEOD—Middle-Class Atlas: comprising a series of Six Coloured Maps for the use of Junior Candidates preparing for the Oxford Local Examinations. By Walter M'Leod. 4to swd 1s 6d. Longman and Co.

MANSEL—Prolegomena Logica: an inquiry into the psychological character of logical processes. By Henry Longueville Mansel. 2nd edit enlarged. 8vo cl 10s 6d. Whittaker and Co.

MACDONALD—The Oratorio. By the late Rev. Jno. Macdonald, with an introduction by the Rev. W. Clarkson. 32mo swd 2d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

NEWTON—Disquisitions on the Prophecies which have remarkably been fulfilled and at this time are fulfilling in the world. By Thos. Newton. New edit 8vo cl 7s 6d. W. Tegg.

NEWMAN—Historic Sentinels, or the contemporary monarchs of modern history at a glance, from the fall of Rome to the present time. By E. M. Newman. New edit 12mo cl 5s. Thickbroom and Co.

OUTLINES of Universal History, synchronically arranged for the use of schools. Revised and corrected by a scholar in the University of Oxford. 2nd edit 12mo cl 2s. J. and C. Mozley.

PRATT—A Treatise on Attractions, Laplace's Functions, and the Figure of the Earth. By J. H. Pratt. Cr 8vo cl 6s 6d. Macmillan and Co.

PUBLIC SPEAKER (The), and How to Make One. By a Cambridge Man. 2nd edition. 12mo cl 2s 6d. J. Nisbet and Co.

PORTER—Lectures on the Doctrine of Atonement; with an Appendix. By J. Scott Porter. 8vo cl 3s 6d. Whittaker and Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS (The): a Weekly Record of the Progress of Photography. Vol. III. 4to cl 10s 6d. Cassell and Co.

PEPYS—A Journey on a Plank from Kiev to Eaux-Bonnes in 1859. By Lady Charlotte Pepys. Illustrations. 2 vols post 8vo cl 21s. Hurst and Blackett.

ROYAL BLUE BOOK: Fashionable Directory and Parliamentary Guide, containing the town and country residences of the nobility and gentry, with a local arrangement in conformity with the postal districts of the squares, streets, inns of court, &c. Corrected to April 1860. 18mo bound 5s. B. W. Gardiner and Son.

RICHARDSON—A New Dictionary of the English Language. Combining explanation with etymology. By Charles Richardson. To which is prefixed a grammatical and etymological examination adapted to the dictionary. New edit 8vo cl 15s. Bell and Dally.

STUART—The Song of Songs. By the Rev. A. Moody Stuart. New edit, enlarged. 8vo cl 12s. J. Nisbet and Co.

SQUIRE AND PARSONS: a sketch for the times. Cr 8vo cl 10s 6d. Saunders, Odey, and Co.

SMITH—Reminiscences of the late Thos. Asheton Smith. By Sir J. E. Easton-Wilms. 2nd edit 8vo cl 15s. J. Murray.

SIR ROHAN'S Ghost: a Romance. Post 8vo cl 4s. Tribner and Co.

TROLOPE—Castle Richmond: a Novel. By Anthony Trollope. 3 vols cr 8vo cl 31s 6d. Chapman and Hall.

TRAVEL Pictures: or, Scenes and Adventures in Foreign Lands. By B. B. Illustrated. fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. T. Nelson and Sons.

TRANSACTIONS of the Obstetrical Society of London, Vol. I. for the year 1859; together with a Report of the Inaugural Meeting of the Society, a list of Officers, Fellows, &c. 8vo cl 15s. Longman and Co.

VACHER'S Pocket Digest of Stamp Duties, including the New Act of 1859, with general Directions on Stamped Instruments. 4th edit 18mo cl swd 2s. Vacher and Sons.

WRIGHT—Headaches, their cause and their cure. By Henry G. Wright. 3rd edit fcp 8vo swd 2s 6d. Churchill.

WINSLOW—On Obscure Diseases of the Brain, and Disorders of the Mind: their Incipient Symptoms, Pathology, Diagnosis, Treatment and Prognosis. By Forbes Winslow. 8vo. cl 16s. Churchill.

WILKINS—Art Impressions in Dresden, Berlin, and Antwerp, with Selections from the Galleries. By William Noy Wilkins. Post 8vo cl 3s 6d. R. Bentley.

WILSON—Our Farm Crops: being a popular scientific description of the cultivation, chemistry, diseases, remedies, &c., of the various crops cultivated in Great Britain and Ireland. By John Wilson. Vol. I. Post 8vo cl 6s 6d. Blackie and Son.

WESTCOTT—An Introduction to the Study of the Gospels. By Brooke Foss Westcott. Cr 8vo cl 10s 6d. Macmillan and Co.

WEBSTER'S Royal Red Book; or, Court and Fashionable Register, for April 1860. Royal 16mo cl 4s. W. and A. Webster.

WALBEY—Thoughts in Metre. By Mrs. R. D. Walbey. Cr 8vo cl 5s. Hurst and Blackett.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE SCALE OF CHARGES for ADVERTISEMENTS in the CRITIC is as follows:

Four Lines, or Thirty Words .....	2 s. d.
Each additional Line (about Ten Words) .....	0 6
Half Column .....	1 10 0
Whole Column .....	2 10 0

### ASHBEE and DANGERFIELD, LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS and PRINTERS in COLOURS, ORNAMENTAL DESIGNERS, and ENGRAVERS on WOOD and COPPER.

No. 22, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN. Estimates given for the Illustration of Periodical and other publications.

### THE TIMES, Post, or Globe POSTED the evening of publication, at 2s. a quarter: Herald or Chronicle, 3s.; Daily News or Evening Herald, 1s.; Th. Times, second edition, 3s.; second day, 16s. 6d. Answers required and orders prepaid.—JAMES BARKER, 19, Throgmorton-street, Bank. Established thirty years.

## CRITIC PORTRAIT GALLERY OF CELEBRITIES IN Literature, Science, and Art.

### THE CRITIC for MAY 5 contains a PORTRAIT of MISS CUSHMAN.

With a fac-simile Autograph and Biographical Sketch. A copy sent in return for seven stamps.

### THE PORTRAITS ALREADY PUBLISHED IN THE GALLERY ARE

1. WILKIE COLLINS, in the CRITIC of June 5, No. 413
2. JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, July 3, No. 417.
3. RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, August 7, No. 422.
4. CHARLES DICKENS, September 4, No. 426.
5. JAMES HANNAY, October 2, No. 430.
6. CHARLES MACKAY, November 6, No. 435.
7. WILLIAM HUNT, December 11, No. 440.
8. M. LE COMTE DE MONTALEMBERT, Jan. 1, No. 445.
9. JUDGE HALIBURTON, February 5, No. 448.
10. LORD BROUGHAM, March 5, No. 452.
11. GEORGE GROTE, April 2, No. 456.
12. THOMAS CARLYLE, May 7, No. 461.
13. BARON VON HUMBOLDT, May 21, No. 463.
14. EARL STANHOPE, June 4, No. 465.
15. SYDNEY LADY MORGAN, July 9, No. 47.
16. W. HOWARD RUSSELL, August 6, No. 474.
17. SAMUEL LOVER, September 3, No. 478.
18. PROFESSOR FARADAY, October 8, No. 483.
19. JAMES ROBINSON PLANCHÉ, November 5, No. 487.
20. The late JOHN MURRAY, January 7, 1860, No. 490.
21. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, February 4, No. 500.
22. THOMAS NORTON LONGMAN, April 7, No. 509.

Portraits of Sir E. B. LYTON, and others, will follow, from Photographs by Mr. MAYALL, Messrs. MACILL and POLYBLANK, Mr. CLARINGTON, Mr. HERBERT WATKINS, and other eminent photographic artists.

Each Portrait is accompanied by a fac-simile Autograph and Biographical Sketch.

The Portraits may also be obtained in the Monthly Parts of the CRITIC, from July 1st, 1858.

CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### WANTED a SITUATION as HOUSE-KEEPER in a Widow's family, where children require maternal care; or to a single Gentleman where one or more servants are kept. Good recommendation from last situation.

Address "H. C.," 43, Broadway-terrace, Camden Town, N.W.

### FURNITURE.—WHERE to BUY, WHAT to BUY.—P. and S. BEYFUS are selling the 251. Dining-room suite, the 351. Drawing-room suite, the 261. Bedroom suite, Bachelors' Bedroom, 71, and Servants', 41. Illustrated catalogues gratis, and free by post. Goods carriage paid to any part of the kingdom.—P. and S. BEYFUS, 91, 93, and 95, City-road, London.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED. WOTHERSPOON and Co., Glasgow and London.

### SPICED BREAKFAST TONGUES, 74d.

each, or 3s. 6d. per half-dozen. Cheddar Loaf Cheese, 74d. and 84d. per lb. Osborne's Peat-smoked Breakfast Bacon, 9d. per lb. by the half-side. Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. A saving of 10 per cent. is effected by the purchaser at this establishment on all first-class provisions. Packages gratis.

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE, Osborne House, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

### FOR FASHIONS IN PETTICOATS LADIES SHOULD VISIT WM. CARTER'S WHOLESALE and RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

A Novelty for Petticoats in Brocade Horsehair. Ladies' French Muslin Lace and Steel Japon, 3s. 9d. to 6s. 6d.

Ladies' Crinoline Watch-spring Petticoats, 4s. 9d. to 16s. 6d. Ladies' Quilted Lustre and Saitaire Petticoats, 6s. 9d. to 25s. WM. CARTER, 22, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's, London.

### LADIES, who give such High Prices for your STAY BODICES, when you can obtain a single pair at the Wholesale Prices direct from the Manufactory, and the choice of fifty different sorts at the undermentioned prices?

Patent Front-fastening Corset Bodies, 2s. 11d. to 10s. 6d. Paris Wove Stays, any size required, 3s. 11d. to 14s. 6d. Ladies' Family and Nursery Stays, 3s. 6d. to 21s.

The Self-adjusting Victoria Royal Stay, 10s. 6d. to 25s. Engravings of the above and Trade-lists free.

WM. CARTER, 22, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's, London.

### LAWRENCE HYAM, in announcing that his NEW STOCK of CLOTHING for the season of 1860, consisting of the largest and choicest variety of SPRING and SUMMER attire ever designed, is now ready for inspection, and to which he solicits public attention and patronage.

The greatest confidence may be placed in the durability and style of all garments, combined with the utmost economy in price.

### LAWRENCE HYAM'S 15s. and 17s. TROUSERS are made from the choicest patterns in SCOTCH CHEVIOTS and ANGOLAS, all wool, and warranted thoroughly shrunken. VESTS to match, 8s. 6d. and 9s. 6d.

FOR PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN. LAWRENCE HYAM'S ATTIRE for CLERICAL, LEGAL, and MEDICAL GENTLEMEN is remarkable for sound quality and perfect consistency of design. An unlimited variety of patterns to select from.

### LAWRENCE HYAM is everywhere celebrated for the becoming style and finished beauty of his Clothing for Children, Boys, and Youths. Perfectly New Styles in Children's Dresses, Boys' Suits, and Single Garments are now on view, ready for immediate wear.

OBSERVE, the only ESTABLISHMENTS of LAWRENCE HYAM are

CITY—56, Gracechurch-street. WEST-END—189 & 190, Tottenham-court-road.

### GIVEN AWAY for the BENEFIT of NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—Mr. RAPKEY will send free, on receipt of two stamps (to prepay postage), the "Medical Friend" on the Self-Cure of Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Indigestion, &c. Illustrated with Cases and Means of Cure used in each case.—C. T. RAPKEY, Registered Surgeon, 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London.

### GIVEN AWAY.—NERVOUSNESS: Its Cause and Cure. A New Medical Guide, written by a Physician for the Self-Cure of Nervousness, Indigestion, &c. Free by post to any address on receipt of a stamped directed envelope. Address to Mr. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

### DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.?—Dr. RUSSELL'S LIVIVENE, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, is guaranteed to produce Moustachios, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, and reproduce the hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age. Price 2s., sent anywhere, free by post, on receipt of 34 penny stamps, by Dr. RUSSELL, 1, Raglan-street, Kentish-town, London.

### RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.—Dr. THOMSON'S celebrated REMEDY has been successful in curing thousands of cases, and is applicable to every variety of SINGLE or DOUBLE RUPTURE, however bad or long-standing, in male or female of any age, causing no inconvenience in its use, and doing away with any further necessity for wearing trusses, &c. Sent post free, on receipt of 7s. 6d. in postage stamps or post-office order, by Dr. RALPH THOMSON, 28, Clarence-road, Kentish-town, London.—Attendance daily, except Sunday, from 11 till 12 o'clock. An explanatory book and testimonials sent, post free, for six penny stamps.

### COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—To remove or avert the symptoms of indigestion consequent on irregularity of diet, torpid liver from sedentary occupation or residence in tropical climates, COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, which have stood the test of public opinion for upwards of half a century, are highly recommended for their mild aperient, tonic, and aromatic properties, and for the power they possess in equalising the secretion of the liver and strengthening the digestive organs. Prepared only by James Cockle, Surgeon, 18, New Ormond-street; and may be had of all medicine vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.

Consumption is almost invariably preceded by great debility, cough, loss of appetite, &c. The alterative and tonic influence of HOLLOWAY'S invaluable remedies operates like a charm in subduing these formidable maladies. A course of these purifying Pills should at once be commenced; and at the same time HOLLOWAY'S Ointment should be rubbed at least twice a day over the back and chest.

Ointment is most efficacious when used after sponging with warm water and well drying. The conjoint effect of this treatment is marvellous; a change for the better is observed within a week, and the improvement steadily progresses. The appetite returns, the shortness of breath ceases, and the harassing cough soon vanishes altogether.

### PURITY of COMPLEXION and a softness and delicacy of skin are realised by the use of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, an Oriental Botanical Preparation. This royally-patronised and ladies' esteemed specific exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the skin, and eradicates freckles, tan, pimples, spots, discolouration, and other cutaneous visitations. As a renovating and refreshing wash during the heat and dust of summer its virtues are universally acknowledged.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

CAUTION.—The words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," &c., are on the wrapper, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and Sons," in red ink, at foot.—Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

### VALUABLE REMEDIES FOR THE AFFLICTED. DR. ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT, called the POOR MAN'S FRIEND, is confidently recommended to the Public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for Ulcerated sore legs, if of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Pains on the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, and Cancerous Humours, &c. Sold in boxes, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each. Also his

### PILULE ANTISCORPHULE confirmed by sixty years' experience to be, without exception, one of the best alterative medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations. Hence they are used in Scrofula, Scorbatic Complaints, Glandular swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They form a mild and superior Family Aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in boxes, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.

Sold wholesale by the proprietors, BEACH and BARNICOTT at their Dispensary, Bridport; by the London houses. Retail by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom and Colonies.

Observe: No medicine sold under the above name can possibly be genuine, unless "Beach and Barnicott, late Dr. Roberts, Bridport," is engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each package.

### BEWARE of Spurious and Dangerous BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, a name invented and applied by Dr. J. C. BROWNE, M.R.S. (ex-Army Medical Staff) to his great discovery, which is so extraordinarily curative in Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Head-Aches, Hysteria, Diarrhoea, and Diphtheria. As a proof of its efficacy, a few extracts from numerous testimonials by physicians and surgeons are given:

From W. VESALUS PETERGHEW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an anti-spasmodic and sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. McMILLAN, of New Galloway, Scotland: "I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

Dr. LEE HOGG says: "The more I use it the more satisfied am I of its great usefulness."

Dr. M'GREGOR CROFT, late Army Staff, says: "It is a most invaluable medicine."

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhoea."

From C. V. RIDCOT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham: "As an astringent in severe Diarrhoea, and an anti-spasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous. As a sedative in Neuralgia and Tic Dolorous, its effects were very remarkable. In Uterine Affections I have found it extremely valuable."

Sold only in bottles, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by the Sole Agent and Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; or sent carriage free on receipt of stamps or Post-office order.

None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government stamp.



## THE LEADER AND SATURDAY ANALYST, of this day (May 12th, 1860), price 5d., stamped 6d., contains:

State of Business in Parliament; Lord John Russell and Sicily; Educational Franchise; The Volunteers; Protestantism in Italy; Schism in Council—India; The Parliament and the Press; Wine Licences—Swindling; Horsemanship in the Commons; Modern Caricature; Eastern Africa; Contemporary French Literature; Popular Physiology; Mr. Gillfillan's Theology; Habits and their Weakness; Des Idées Napoléoniennes; Robert Owen's Social Philosophy; Mr. Mason Jones's Oration on Macaulay; Foreign Correspondence—Turin; Hanover; Record of the Week, Entertainments; Parliament. Office, 18, Catherine Street, Strand, W.C.

**BEAUTIFUL POETRY:** the Choicest of the Present and the Past, designed to preserve for future reading all that is worthy of preservation. Vols. I. to VI. may be had price 3s. 6d. each; or superby bound for prizes and presents, 7s. 6d. each. CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### CANCER.

Just published, price 1s. per post 1s. 1d.

**THE SECOND APPENDIX** to the Successful Treatment of Cancer without Operation or Caustics; also, a new, painless, and successful method of treating Fistula, without using the knife, ligature, or caustics. By JOHN PATTISON, M.D., 10, Cavendish-road, St. John's-wood, London, N.W.

**THE WINES OF FRANCE AT THE REDUCED DUTY.** BARTON and GUISTIER'S celebrated CLARETS. Médoc, 1854, 30s.; St. Julien, 44s.; Chateau de Becheville, 56s.; Langon, 84s.; Léoville, 92s.; Latour, 100s.; Langon, 1851, 78s.; Léoville, 80s.; Latour, 94s.

**NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER STORES,** 11, Bridge-street, two doors from Parliament-street.

**WINES OF PORTUGAL AND SPAIN** at the REDUCED DUTY.

The following Wines have all been matured in the cellars of the well-known firm of Sandeman and Co., and are confidently recommended for immediate consumption:

Pale Sherry, 24s., 28s., 32s., 36s., 40s., and 48s.  
Golden Sherry, 26s., 30s., 35s., 42s., and 54s.  
Good Port, 28s. to 35s.; fine Port, 40s. to 46s.  
Very old and curious, 52s. to 64s.

Terms cash. Post-office orders to be made payable to FRANCIS ELAND, Proprietor; cheques to be crossed Messrs. Hopkinson and Co., Bankers, Regent-street.

**NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER STORES,** 11, Bridge-street, two doors from Parliament-street.

**PURE WINES OF PORTUGAL & SPAIN,** at reduced tariff.

**CRITERION PORT.** 36s. per dozen, bottles included (CRITERION SHERRY).  
Pint samples of each forwarded on receipt of forty-two stamps.

**FRENCH** and other Wines of every description.  
**SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE** 40s. per doz.  
**ST. JULIEN MEDOC CLARET** 24s. "

**SPIRITS** of the finest quality.  
**SCHIEDAM HOLLANDS** 30s. per case.  
**OLD COGNAC BRANDY** 32s. to 38s. per doz.

Terms cash; country orders to be accompanied by a remittance. — WILLIAMS and Co., 23, Birch-lane, Cornhill, E.C.

**TO PERSONS FURNISHING.** — The most varied and extensive STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE, Upholstery Goods, Bedsteads, Bedding, Chimney-glasses, Dumass, Carpets, &c., conveniently arranged for public inspection, will be found in the immense furniture galleries and show-rooms of Messrs. Druce and Co., Nos. 58, 68, and 69, Baker-street. The price is marked on every article in plain figures, that persons may make their own estimates, as importunity to purchasers is not allowed. Every article being manufactured by first-rate workmen, of the best seasoned materials, a twelve-month's warranty is given. Purchasers are invited to visit this establishment before deciding elsewhere. N.B. Iron bedsteads, 8s. 6d. each; 500 easy chairs and 100 wardrobes to select from. Carpets 1s. per yard under the usual price. Illustrated books post free.

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS** and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS and CO., Tea Merchants, 8, King William-street, City.  
Good strong useful Tea, 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d., 3s., and 4s.; rich Souchong, 3s., 4s., 5s., 10d., and 4s. Pure Coffees, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.  
Tea and Coffee to the value of 10s. sent carriage free to any railway station or market-town in England. A price current free. Sugars at market prices. All goods carriage free within eight miles of the City.

**HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA,** THE LEAF NOT COVERED WITH COLOUR.  
Strong, Rich, and FULL-FLAVOURED TEA is thus secured, as importing it before the Chinese cover it with colour makes it impossible for any brown low-priced autumn leaves to be made to appear like the best, and passed off to the consumer at a high price. Price 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 4d. per lb., in Packets. FRESSEL, 80, Cornhill, and 119, Cheapside; ELPHINSTONE, 227, Regent-st.; GOULD, 198, Oxford-st.; WOLFE, 75, St. Paul's; FORTESCUE, Bayswater; BLISS, Brompton; ALDRICH, Barnsbury-park; MILLARD, Camden-town; JOHNSTON, Charing-cross; WEBSTER, Moorgate-st.; NEWELL, Hackney; DELL, Kingsland; BALLARD, Hammersmith; GALLOWAY, Islington; GOTTUNG, Kentish-town and Pinelico; LUCAS, Bridge-st., Westminster; PEGG, Notting-hill; McCASH, Stratford; REID, Russell-square; DODSON, 98, Blackman-st.; HORNIMAN'S Agents in every town.

**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN** (by Royal Command).  
**JOSEPH GILLOTT** begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens and in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a new series of his useful productions, which for excellence of temper, quality of material, and, above all, cheapness in price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition. Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature. At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his **WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS**, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools. — Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens. — Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street, 36, New-street, Birmingham; No 91, John-street, New York; and at 37, Gracechurch-street London.

In the press,  
(Part I. to be published on the 1st of June 1860.)  
In Thirteen Monthly Parts, price 2s. each,

## THE SECOND EDITION OF THE PRACTICAL DRAUGHTSMAN'S BOOK OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN,

FORMING A COMPLETE COURSE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

By WILLIAM JOHNSON, Assoc. Inst. C.E., Editor of the "Practical Mechanics' Journal."

Founded upon the Work of MM. Armengaud and Amouroux.

**THE FIRST EDITION** of this Standard Work being exhausted, the Author has taken advantage of the opportunity to re-write it to a very large extent, so as to bring it fully up to the standard of the present day. In doing this he has, in fact, produced a new book. The valuable basis of the original volume is, of course, preserved; but the fundamental instruction conveyed by it is worked out to practical effect in the new edition, by the aid of large additions to Drawings and the Descriptions of the Draughtsman's Tools, and a large accession to the Examples of Finished Drawings, which were found to be so eminently valuable in the first edition. Besides this, the whole of the Theoretical Drawings, as fitted for abstract instruction, have been remodelled and arranged to correspond with British measures, so that the Mechanic, Engineer, and Architect, accustomed to work only with the English foot-rule, can now take full advantage of the book, unfettered by questions as to the French measures formerly used.

In order to familiarise the Student Draughtsman with the use of the Drawing Tools best suited for his work, and to bring before his notice the latest improvements in such Instruments, the new volume will open with a Chapter on "Drawing Instruments." This section will be on a very extended scale, and will comprehend every improvement which practical science has suggested since the date of the first edition of the work. This most important section will occupy the first two monthly parts—of sixteen pages of Letterpress, eight pages of Theoretical Plates, a finished Example Plate of Machinery, and a profusion of Wood Engravings of all the useful Drawing Instruments which the Draughtsman can require. The text will then proceed with the detailed consideration of the following subjects:—

Linear Drawing.  
The Study of Projections.  
On Colouring Sections, with Applications.  
The Intersection and Development of Surfaces, with Applications.  
The Study and Construction of Wheel Gearing.  
Elementary Principles of Shadows.  
Application of Shadows to Wheel Gearing.  
The Cutting and Shaping of Masonry.  
The Study of Machinery and Sketching.  
Oblique Projections.  
Parallel Perspective.  
True Perspective.

It will be the aim of this work—as embodying the subject-matter here briefly noted—to enable the Draughtsman, of whatever class, to execute every kind of work within the scope of his art—from the first rough sketch to the finished drawing. The complete volume, also, will be so arranged and indexed, both upon the subject and alphabetical systems, that it can be used as a book of easy reference, so that the Draughtsman may always turn at once to any special points of information which he may require. Each monthly part will contain eight quarto pages of Plate Engravings, sixteen pages of Letterpress, and numerous Wood Engravings.

The First Part will appear on the First of June 1860,

And the succeeding ones will be issued on the First of each Month following until the Work is completed.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, & ROBERTS.

Editors' Offices (Patent Offices), 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Glasgow: 166, Buchanan-street.

## NEW WORKS IN PREPARATION

BY TRÜBNER AND CO.

To be published immediately, in 1 vol. 8vo. of about 350 pages,  
COPYRIGHT EDITION OF AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

### OF THE LETTERS

OF ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT TO VARNHAGEN VON ENSE,

During the Years 1827 to 1858.

With Extracts from Varnhagen's Diaries and numerous Letters addressed to Humboldt; amongst which will be found Letters from

Arago,  
Balzac,  
Guizot,  
Sir John Herschell,  
Jules Janin,  
Manzoni,  
Mignet,  
Prescott,  
Madame Recamier,  
Helen, Duchess of Orleans,

The King of Prussia,  
The King of Denmark,  
Prince Albert,  
The Grand Duke of Tuscany,  
The Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar,  
Prince Metternich,  
Sir Robert Peel,  
Thiers,  
Victor Hugo,  
Princess Lieven.

COMPANION TO DR. LIVINGSTONE'S MISSIONARY TRAVELS.

Dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

On the 14th of May will be published (about 608 pp.), elegantly printed in 8vo. and illustrated with Portrait of the Author, Two Maps, and Twelve Plates of the Scenery and Costume of Eastern Africa,

### TRAVELS, RESEARCHES, AND MISSIONARY LABOURS,

During an Eighteen Years' Residence in the Interior, and on the Coast of Eastern Africa; together with Journeys to Usambara, Ukambani, and Khartum, and a Coasting Voyage from Mombasa to Cape Delgado.

By the Rev. Dr. J. LOUIS KRAFF,

Late Missionary in the service of the Church Missionary Society in Eastern and Equatorial Africa.

Including the Rev. J. Rehnmann's Three Journeys to Jagga, and discovery of the great snow-capped Mountains of Equatorial Africa; and Native Accounts of the Great Waters of the Interior, since named by Captain Speke Victoria Nyanza, or Lake Victoria; together with the Rev. J. Erhardt's View of the Prospects and Resources of the Country of the Wanika, the seat of the East-African Mission. To which is prefixed a concise Account of Geographical Discovery in Eastern Africa up to the present time, by E. J. RAVENSTEIN, F.R.G.S.; and an Appendix, added by the Author, respecting the Snow-capped Mountains of Equatorial Africa, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sources of the Nile; and the Languages and Literature of Abessinians and Eastern Africa, &c. &c.

The ATLAS is DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, to her MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

In 9 vols. Text 4to., and 1 vol. of Illustrations in folio, RESULTS

### OF A SCIENTIFIC MISSION TO INDIA AND UPPER ASIA.

By HERMANN, ADOLPHUS, and ROBERT DE SCHLAGINTWEIT.

Undertaken between 1854 and 1858, by order of the Honourable East India Company.

AUTHORISED EDITION.

Immediately, price 15s. cloth lettered, 21s. half-morocco, DR. KARL VON SPRUNER'S

### HISTORICO-GEOGRAPHICAL HAND ATLAS.

CONTAINING

Twenty-six Coloured Maps, engraved in Copper.  
Twenty-two Maps devoted to the General History of Europe,  
And Four Maps specially illustrative of the History of the British Isles.

The deserved and extended reputation which the Historical Atlas of Dr. Spruner has attained in Germany has led to the preparation of an English Edition, with the Author's co-operation and the authority of the German publisher, Mr. Justus Perthes. The announcement of the design has been rendered necessary, inasmuch as an inferior and carelessly-prepared Atlas is stated to be on the eve of publication, in which Dr. Spruner's Maps have been reproduced without reference to the Copyright of the Author or to the demand which the public make for accuracy and fullness.

A detailed Prospectus, with a specimen Map, will be ready for gratis distribution in about a fortnight. The same will be forwarded on application, on receipt of one postage stamp.

TRÜBNER and Co., 60, Paternoster-row, London.

Fourth Edition, just published, price 2s. 6d. or by post, 3s. stamps.

**DISEASES OF THE SKIN:** a Guide to their Treatment and Prevention; illustrated by Cases. By THOMAS HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 21A, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

Mr. Hunt has transferred these diseases from the incurable class to the curable. — *Lancet*.

London: T. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen-street.

# THE UNITED LIBRARIES, BOOTH'S, CHURTON'S, AND HODGSON'S,

307, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

EVERY ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOOK OF INTEREST ADDED IMMEDIATELY ON APPLICATION, IN LARGE NUMBERS, TO THE UNITED LIBRARIES.

**SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA.**

*Country Subscription, from Two Guineas upwards.—Family Subscriptions, Five Guineas and Ten Guineas.*

The following List of New Books will show that every New Work of interest is taken, in large numbers, irrespective of the price for which it may be obtained at the Publishers:—

Froude's England. Vols. 5 and 6.  
The Mill on the Floss, by "George Eliot."  
Forster's Arrest of the Five Members.  
Sir Robert Wilson's Letters from the Russian Headquarters during Napoleon's Invasion.  
Lucile, by Owen Meredith.  
Life of Ary Scheffer, by Mrs. Grote.  
Darwin's Origin of Species.  
Memoirs of Sir H. Havelock.  
The Story of a Lost Life, by Platt.  
Town and Forest.  
Castle Richmond, by Anthony Trollope.  
The Tin Box.  
The Cottages of the Alps.  
Helen Mordaunt, by Mrs. Webb.  
Miriam May.  
Friends for the Fireside, by Mrs. Mathews.  
The Odes of Horace, translated by Theodore Martin.  
Real and the Beau Ideal.  
Lady Charlotte Peppys's Journey on a Plank from Kiev to Eaux-bonnes.  
Letters of Hannah More to Zachary Macaulay.  
Right at Last, and other Tales, by Mrs. Gaskell.  
Looking at Life, by G. A. Sala.  
How We Spent the Autumn of 1859.  
The Wayward Heart.  
Goethe in Strasburg, by H. Noel Humphreys.  
Historical Recollections of William IV.  
Ricciardi's Autobiography of an Italian Rebel.  
Three Hundred Sonnets, by M. F. Tupper.  
Gillilan's Alpha and Omega.  
Young's Province of Reason.  
Robert Owen and his Social Philosophy, by Sargent.  
Schimmelpenninck's Sacred Musings.  
Mrs. Gretton's Englishwoman in Italy.  
The Queens of Society, by Wharton.  
Cruise of the Frolic, by Kingston.  
El Fureidia.  
Timba's Anecdote Biography.  
Filippo Strozzi, by T. Adolphus Trollope.

Hayes's Arctic Boat Journey.  
Essays and Reviews, by Baden Powell, Jowett, &c.  
Whewell's Platonic Dialogues and Philosophy of Discovery.  
The Gem of Thorney Island.  
Owen on Palaeontology.  
Faraday's Royal Institution Lectures.  
The First Born, by the Author of "My Lady."  
An Old Road and an Old River.  
Sir Charles Bell's Life, by Pichot.  
Through the Tyrol to Venice, by Mrs. Newman Hall.  
Rowland's Manual of the English Constitution.  
Poems and Essays, by the late W. C. Roscoe.  
Life and Times of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, by Mrs. Thomson.  
Life of Malone.  
Wingrove Cooke's Letters from Algeria.  
Marshall's Four Years in Burmah.  
The Washingtons, by Simpkinson.  
Memoirs of the Earl of Shaftesbury.  
Which is Which? by R. B. Brough.  
Too Much Alone, by Trafford.  
The American Pastor in Europe.  
Vaughan's Memorials of Harrow Sundays.  
M'Cosh's Intuitions of the Mind.  
Life Without and Within, by Margaret Fuller Ossoli.  
Mademoiselle Mori.  
Sir E. Tennent's Ceylon.  
Lord Elgin's China and Japan.  
McClintock's Voyage of the "Fox."  
Lord Dundonald's Autobiography.  
Memoirs of T. Assheton Smith.  
Memoirs of Bishop Wilson.  
Mrs. Freer's Life of Henry IV.  
Russell's Diary in India.  
Sir George Rose's Correspondence.  
Bowring's Philippine Islands.  
Self-Help, by Smiles.  
Pycroft's Twenty Years in the Church.  
Dickens's Tale of Two Cities.

Kingsley's Miscellanies.  
Tennyson's Idylls of the King.  
A Life Struggle, by Miss Pardoe.  
The Earl's Cedars.  
Trollope's West Indies.  
Transformation, by N. Hawthorne.  
A Life for a Life, by Miss Muloch.  
Poems, by Miss Muloch.  
Millicent Neville, by Julia Tilt.  
Julian Home.  
Holmby House.  
Nightingale's Notes on Nursing.  
Thornbury's Life in Spain.  
Masson's Life and Times of Milton.  
Whiteside's Italy.  
Dr. Doran's Lives of the Princes of Wales.  
The Voyage of the Lady.  
Undercurrents Overlooked.  
Say and Seal, by the Author of the "Wide Wide World."  
Macaulay's Biographies in the Encyclopædia Britannica.  
The Season Ticket, by Sam Slick.  
Bengala, by Mrs. Vidal.  
Napoleon III. on England.  
Hamilton's Enquiry into the Shakespeare Manuscripts.  
Guizot's Life of Cromwell.  
Old Friends, by Agnes Strickland.  
The Little Beauty, by Mrs. Grey.  
Honesty is the Best Policy, by Mrs. Peele.  
Yonge's Life of Wellington.  
Memoirs of Robert Nelson.  
Lucy Crofton, by Mrs. Oliphant.  
Kohl's Kitchi-Gami.  
The Gordian Knot, by Shirley Brooks.  
Browning's Poems before Congress.  
Richardson's Morocco.  
Memoirs of Patrick Frazer Tytler.  
Recreations of a Country Parson.  
Round the Sofa.  
Rawlinson's Herodotus.  
Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers.

## FRENCH.

Courses dans les Pyrénées.  
Lettres satyriques et critiques, par H. Babou.  
Monsieur de Boisduyver, par Champfleury.  
Lacure. Les Maîtresses du Régent.  
Suzanne, par Ourliac.  
Le Salon du Diable, par le Comte de Dash.  
Béatrix; ou, la Madone de l'Art.  
Bombonnel, le Tireur de Panthères.  
Contes Fantastiques, par C. Chatrian.  
Les Gentilshommes riches, par le Comte F. de Grammont.  
Mémoires et Correspondance du Prince Eugène.  
Un Procès criminel, par X. de Montépin. Tom. 10 and 11.  
Monsieur Coumbes, par Alex. Dumas.  
Ca et là, par Louis Veulliot.  
Gabrielle d'Estrees et le Politique d'Henri IV.  
La Femme aux trois visages, par P. de Kock.  
La Bohème Dorée, par Charles Hugo.  
Eux et Elles.  
Profilis et Portraits.  
La Mascarade de la vie Parisienne.  
La Rome des Papes.  
Constance Verrier, par George Sand.  
On a beau dire, par Mme. E. Nixarpa.

Les Papes, Princes Italiens.  
Les Conquêtes de Narcisse Mistral.  
Un Nabab Hongrois.  
Cantique e Poésie varie di Silvio Pellico.  
Epistolario di Giuseppe Giusti.  
Souvenirs d'un Journaliste, par M. F. Marc Girardin.  
Lasteyrie, Jules, Histoire de la Liberté Politique en France.  
Le Maroc Contemporain, par N. Cotte.  
Mélanges Philosophiques, par Th. Jouffroy.  
Jean de la Roche, par George Sand.  
L'Italie Moderne; Récits des Guerres et des Révolutions, par C. de Mazade.  
Alba, par Louis Enault.  
Théâtre de la Jeunesse, par Emile Souvestre.  
Correspondance de Napoléon Ier, tome 3me.  
Catherine d'Overmeire, par Ernest Feydeau.  
Alfred de Musset. Œuvres posthumes.  
Les Princes de la Maison Royale de Savoie, par Ed. Barthélemy.  
La Marquise d'Escoman, par Alex. Dumas.  
Une Aventure d'Amour, par Alex. Dumas.  
Enigmes des Rues de Paris, par Edouard Fournier.

Mémoires et Correspondance du Prince Eugène, tome 2me.  
De mon Balcon à Cannes, par Napoléon Roussel.  
Les Hommes de Lettres, par Groucourt.  
L'Oncle César, par Charles Reybaud.  
La Maison de Glace, par Alex. Dumas.  
L'Homme aux Cinq Louis d'Or, par L. Ulbach.  
Elle et Lui, par George Sand.  
Lui et Elle, par Paul de Musset.  
Lui: Roman Contemporain, par Mme. Louise Colet.  
Souvenirs d'un Vieillard, par Emile Souvestre.  
Histoire du Merveilleux dans les Temps Modernes, par Louis Figuier.  
Flavie, par George Sand.  
Napoléon III., par Eugène de Mirecourt.  
Point et Virgule.  
La Femme, par Michelet.  
Mémoires Secrets de la Russie, pendant le Règne de Catherine II. et de Paul I., par Masson.  
Madame de Longueville, pendant la Fronde, 1651-1653, par Victor Cousin.  
La Chine devant l'Europe, par le Marquis de St. Denys.  
La Famille Guillemot, par Amédée Achard.

## GERMAN.

Der geheime Agent, von F. W. Hackländer.  
Elisabeth, eine Geschichte die nicht mit der Heirath schlieszt.  
Cabarris, von W. Alexis (W. Häring).  
Louis Napoleon, Roman und Geschichte.  
Die Kinder von Finkenrode, von J. Corvinus.  
Vergangene und vergessene Tage, von Louise Pichler.  
Humboldt (Alex. von) Briefwechsel mit Varnhagen von Ense.  
Unsere Zeit: Jahrbuch, zum Conversations-Lexicon, bd. 5.  
Arvor Spang, von Theodor Mügge.  
Charlotte von Schiller und ihre Freunde.

Das Mädchen von Hela, von Fanny Lewald.  
Erzherzog Johann und seiner Zeit, von Mühlbach.  
Bilder und Büsten, von Moritz.  
Tag und Nacht, von Hackländer.  
Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit, von Freytag.  
Auf deutscher Erde, von E. Hofer.  
Neue Novellen, von Adelheid von Auer.  
Rom und Neapel, von Theodor Mundt.  
Alltagsleben in London, von Julius Rodenberg.  
Satan Gold. Familiengeschichten, von Julius Gundling.  
Vier neue Novellen, von Paul Heyse.  
Siberblicke, von O. W. Horn.  
Schiller's Leben und Werke, von Palleske.

Schiller und seine Zeitgenossen, von J. Schmidt.  
Ranke's Englische Geschichte in 16 und 17 Jahrhunderten.  
Die Heimath der Frau, von Otto Wildermuth.  
Aus den Tagen der grossen Kaiserin, von Schilling.  
Zwei Monate in Italien, von Fr. Eser.  
James der Zweite, von Feodor Steffens.  
Ein Sohn des Südens, von Sophie Veirna.  
Aus dem Bregenzer Wald, von Andreas Oppermann.  
Durch Sardinien, von Alfred Meisner.  
Kitchi-Gami, von J. G. Kohl.  
Krieg und Frieden, von Hackländer.  
Halb Mähr, halb Mehr.

## ALL THE MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

Revue des Deux Mondes, Revue Européenne, Revue Contemporaine, Revista Contemporanea, Stimmen der Zeit, Preussischer Jahrbuch, Magazin de Librairie, Revue Indépendante, Bibliothèque Universelle, Revue Suisse et Etrangère.

*Just Published,*

## A LIST OF SURPLUS COPIES OF POPULAR WORKS OF THE SEASON,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

Being clean and perfect Copies of the Books withdrawn from circulation at the United Libraries, 307, Regent-street, London, W.

307, REGENT-STREET, W., LONDON.

Printed and published by JOHN CROCKFORD, at 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C., in the County of Middlesex.  
Saturday, May 12, 1860.